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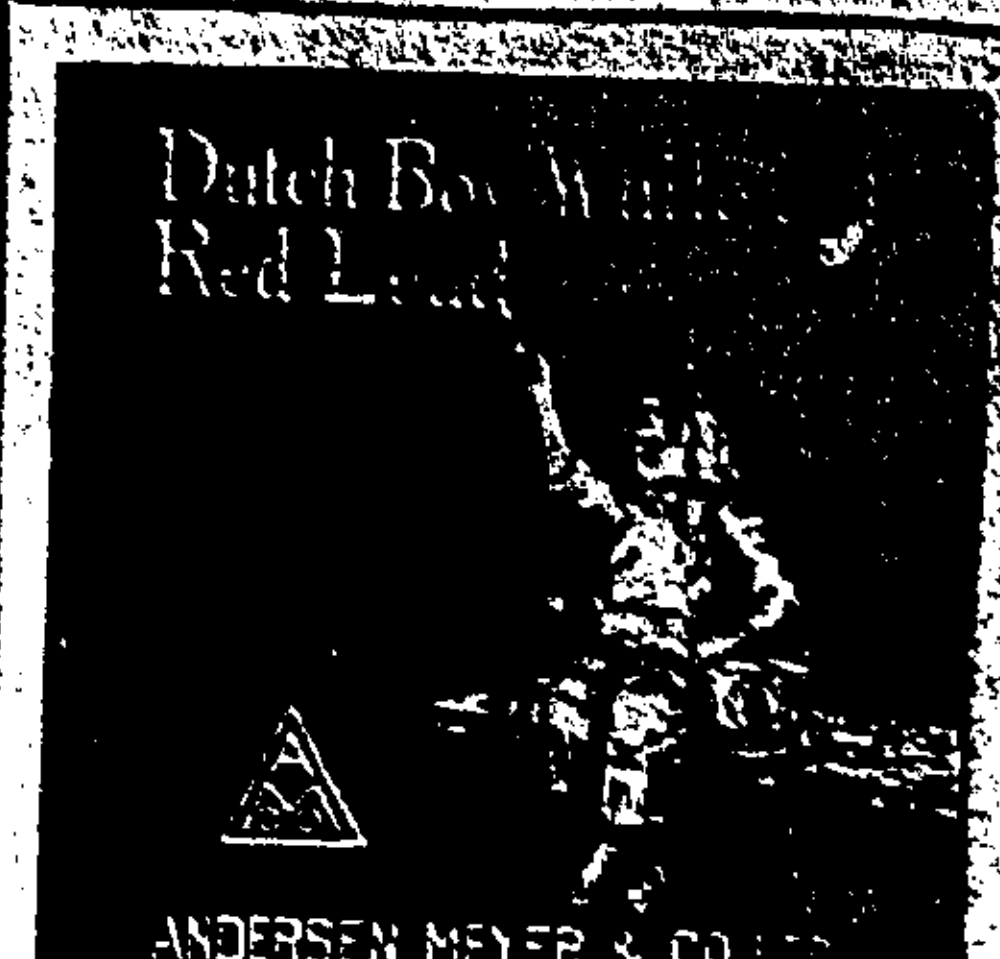
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MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921.

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SUPREME COUNCIL MEETS TO-DAY.

An Onerous Agenda.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 7.
Preparations for the opening of the momentous meeting of the Supreme Council at Paris to-morrow are almost complete. Mr. Lloyd George, Earl Curzon, Sir Robert Horne and other British delegates, also the Japanese Ambassador, left Victoria for Paris this morning. A large crowd loudly cheered the Premier. Col. Harvey, the American ambassador in London, is already in Paris, whither the Italian Premier, Signor Bonomi, the Finance Minister, Signor Solmi, and the Foreign Minister, Signor Dellatorre, are proceeding from Rome. Apparently the Council have a heavy programme, including not only Silesia, but the abolition of the penalties, the trial of German war criminals, the Near Eastern question, the provisioning of Russia, the financial position of Austria, and the question of allowing Germany to construct aircraft for civil purposes.

French Attitude to Russian Problem.

Paris, August 4 (delayed).
The Supreme Council will meet on Monday morning. Formal invitations were sent by M. Briand to Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States. Belgium is to be included should the question of the war criminals' trial come up for discussion. The Allied statesmen will be the French Government's guests.

The Allies co-operation with the United States in relieving famine-stricken Russia is M. Briand's suggestion for examination by the Supreme Council. It is believed that France's purpose, so far as she is concerned, is not to resume regular commercial relations, which might lead to formal recognition on the Soviet regime, but only to lend such (here the message ends abruptly; apparently the meaning is, only to lend such aid as will relieve the famine.)

CRITICAL POSITION IN IRELAND.

McKeown's Exclusion from Amnesty may Terminate Truce.

London, August 7.
The Government's decision to release all members of the Sinn Féin Parliament except McKeown, convicted of murder, has created a grave situation in Ireland. Daily Eireann sat to a late hour on Saturday, after which it was authoritatively declared that unless McKeown was released there was a possibility that Sinn Féin would almost immediately terminate the truce. It is understood that telegrams have been exchanged between Sinn Féin and Downing Street and a special courier was despatched from Dublin to Mr. Lloyd George.

STEAMER SUNK OFF CALIFORNIA.

Two Boatloads of Survivors.

San Francisco, August 7.
The passenger steamer Alaska was sunk off Eureka, California. Two boatloads of survivors were picked up by a steamer standing by. The loss of life is unknown. Over two hundred passengers were on board.

The Missing.

Twenty-six passengers, and 16 of the crew of the Alaska are missing.

MEXICO'S OIL DEPOSITS.

Suggested Compromise on Nationalisation.

Mexico City, August 7.
A committee representing the majority Party in the House of Representatives has submitted to President Obregon proposals for legislation for an immediate settlement of Mexico's oil problems. The President is sending the Chamber a list of modifications to the proposals, and suggests that the proposals should include a statement that the Article in the Mexican Constitution nationalising petroleum deposits is not retrospective.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, August 5 (delayed).
According to a Prague report, large quantities of arms are being sent from Germany to certain Upper Silesian districts.—Havas.

Punishment of French Officer's German Assaults.

Paris, August 5 (delayed).
The French High Commissioner at Berlin has requested the German Government to institute criminal proceedings against the assaults of Capt. Langevin, and to dismiss the Chief of Police as an abettor.—Havas.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN INDIA.

Karachi, August 7.
Unprecedented floods in the district of Mahr have caused most extensive damage. Villages have been swept away, cattle has perished and crops been destroyed. Ten people have been killed and numerous others are homeless.

BIG STOCKHOLM FIRE.

Stockholm, August 7.
Between one and two millions kroner damage was done at a fire, which destroyed storehouses and the naval dockyard.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

FROM POVERTY TO RICHES.

A Chinese Career.

DISPUTE REGARDING A WILL.

An interesting story of how a Chinese, who started life helping his parents in the fields, rose through hard work and perseverance to wealth and position was told in the Supreme Court this morning. He was born of very poor farming parents in China in 1858. He was, apparently, a man of some industry and ambition but his parents were so poor that they could not give him the advantages in life that he desired.

This did not deter him, however, for at the time that he was helping his parents in the fields he studied in his spare time in the local school. When he was 16 years of age he encountered the first step to his good fortune. He came under the notice of a Chinese gentleman who was managing partner in a rice shop, and who at that time was on a visit to the village where the boy lived. This Chinese gentleman pitied the lad's poverty and his impossibility to advance himself, and brought him to Hongkong, where he found him a position as servant boy in the rice shop at a salary of \$2 a month. The young fellow was in the same position at the age of 18, but was quite contented, for when he later wrote his autobiography he spoke of his pleasure at the acquisition of so large a sum at that age. He began to grow restless, however, and at the age of 19 pressed to be given an appointment in a foreign country, in some place other than Hongkong.

The next year he went to Saigon and there by his zeal secured a position at a salary of \$30 a month. The real beginning of his advance to fortune was when he was able to invest his scant savings in a small share in a rice mill, which was formed by some of his uncles. From that moment the young man seemed never to have looked back. He made money, and at the age of 35 wished to retire, but his uncles would not hear of it. Shortly afterwards, however, his father died, and that enabled him to return to his own country where he remained for a period of three years, superintending the burial and other ceremonies. At the end of those three years he returned for the last time to Saigon, where he spent one more year, during which time he doubled his fortune. He retired when he attained 40 years of age. Although good fortune had attended him during his younger days, in his retirement he was followed by ill-luck. Shortly after his return to China, he was bed-ridden for 6 or 7 years. He recovered, and after expressing gratitude to his deceased ancestors and gods he began to enjoy the fruits of his labours. His life was very simple and economical and his wealth further increased. He died at the age of 55 and left extensive estates in China, Hongkong and Saigon. The only cloud which shadowed his otherwise successful career was trouble between him and members of his family. This is evident from a document that he made in which he stated that he was of the opinion that too much money was not good for certain members of his family and he arranged many safeguards against them getting hold of more than he considered good for them.

The will of the hero of the above story was the subject of an action brought before Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning. Lan Tez-tsun, the eldest surviving son; the widow; two concubines and the widow of the deceased son of the deceased were the plaintiffs and claimed that prior to his death, deceased made a testamentary writing, the book of family instructions, according to Chinese laws and usage, and they had an interest in the estate by Chinese law and custom, being independent of the book of family instruction, and also by the law of the Colony. On Oct. 23rd, 1915, probate in common form was granted to the defendant by an alleged will, dated April 30th, 1913. The alleged will was not executed, made or acknowledged according to the provisions of the Statute or according to Chinese laws or usages. It was not signed or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time and attested and subscribed by them both in the presence of testator. Deceased at the time of the alleged will purported to have been executed was not of sound mind, memory or understanding. The execution of the alleged will was obtained by the undue influence of the defendant. Plaintiffs claimed that the Court should pronounce against the validity of the alleged will and the revocation of probate. They asked the Court to grant the first plaintiff letters of administration of the estate with or without the book of family instructions.

Defendant was Lau Shui-tsun and the defence was that the book of family instructions related solely to the estate of the deceased in China. The book was revoked by the subsequent execution of the defendant on April 30th, 1913, of a will of which probate was granted to defendant on Oct. 23rd, 1915. Defendant denied that the plaintiffs had any interest in the estate, and that the will of April 30th was not executed made and acknowledged according to the provisions of the Statute, or according to Chinese laws or usages. He denied that the will was not signed or acknowledged according to law. Defendant denied also the other allegations. Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Denny and Bowley, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of defendant.

Mr. Alabaster said the procedure under section 365 of the code was that he should read the pleadings and then the party on whom the proof lay should begin. He thought he would be able to satisfy His Lordship that the burden was on the other side. Mr. Alabaster then read the pleadings. Mr. Jenkin accepted the obligation of starting and opened with the story of deceased's life. He then went into the legal argument, during the course of which he referred to the autobiography of deceased in which he had set down his successes.

His Lordship: The Dick Whittington story. Later, in reply to the Court, Mr. Jenkin said the amount in the Hongkong will (the one in the case) was about \$45,000. The amount in the Saigon will was from \$50,000 and the China will related to about two lakhs of dollars. It is expected that the hearing of this case will occupy several days.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two Desperadoes Caught.

A highway robbery carried out by two men one of whom was armed with a dagger took place on Saturday on the old Yammat Road. The victim is Miss Jialan Ahwee, of the Kowloon Dairy, who has made a report to the Police. Two men stopped her and after threatening her with a dagger, stole from her a gold wrist watch and a diamond ring valued at \$90. Shortly after the receipt of the report, the Police traced the two men and recovered the jewellery. They will be charged in due course before the Magistrate.

PUBLIC GARDEN AT KIANGWAN.

According to the *Eastern Times* a number of Chinese gentlemen are planning to raise \$100,000 for the purchase of about 100 mow of land for a public garden at Kiangwan. The promoters plan to purchase land to the east of the Kiangwan Race Course and, according to the report, surveying is already in progress. Mountains will be raised, artificial lakes and islands created, with summer and tea houses while any amount of fruit will be grown to be consumed on the premises.

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DAY BY DAY.

Engineer-Commander A. Hill

has been appointed to the cruiser *Curlew*. Commander Hill was lately serving in home waters.

The engagement is announced of Dr. E. A. Wilson, elder son of Dr. D. Wilson, of Bushey Heath, and Mabel, elder daughter of E. A. Measor, of Bushey, formerly of Shanghai.

The late Mr. Alfred Woolley, of the city of Ripon, Yorks, and of Kobe, Japan, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., who died on December 23rd last, left gross estate of the value of £14,868.

The engagement is announced of Major Cyril Alexander Murray, D.S.O., the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Marjorie Lithas, younger daughter of the late Dr. Jennings Miles, F.R.C.S., of Shanghai, and Mrs. Jennings Miles, 8, Nevern-road, S.W.

A Chinese fitter was on Saturday removed to the Government Civil Hospital from the Kowloon Dock where, in consequence of a hammer falling on his head whilst he was at work on a new steamer, he received injuries of a rather serious character.

Rear-Admiral G. B. Powell, C.M.G., just advanced to flag rank, served in the China War 1900, and was severely wounded in the defence of the field guns at the Battle of Tientsin, when the Chinese rebels made a most determined onslaught on the guns.

In a flight from a plain-clothes lunko, who attempted to arrest her for hawking without a licence, a Chinese woman fell down and suffered a compound fracture in the left leg. She was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The occurrence happened on Saturday.

The godown belonging to a Japanese commercial agent at Anton Street was broken into by thieves, and thirty-two coils of insulated rubber wire valued at \$150 and 200 electric bulbs valued at \$100 were stolen. The discovery of the theft was not made until the goods came to be checked.

Lieutenant G. A. B. Hawkins joins the *Magnolia*, China Squadron, at an early date. This officer joined the Navy twelve years ago, and served with much distinction in the late war, in the course of which he won a mention in despatches and the Distinguished Service Cross by an act of great gallantry.

Captain Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.O., who has assumed the command of the light cruiser *Curlew*, China Station, in succession to Captain W. M. James, C.B., appointed Flag Captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, K.C., Commander-in-Chief, earned his decoration at the Battle of Jutland, where he was second in command of the 11th Flotilla, and handled his half command with much daring and ability in the thirty-six hours' fighting, including the night attack on the German line.

When charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Police Court this morning with being found under suspicious circumstances at 1.45 in the morning in the servants' quarters of Mr. T. Hamilton's residence at Conduit Road, a Chinese found an excuse for his presence there at that early hour by saying that he had returned from the Theatre and went to Conduit Road to look up a friend. What he could not explain away was the fact that three keys and a torch were found in his possession. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed by the Magistrate.

The light cruiser *Hawk* Effingham, sister of the *Hawkins*, flagship of the China Squadron, recently launched, has some 2000 tons of stores and provisions on board.

not possess. The *Eglington* and the *Providence* and *Raleigh* are all oil burners, the *Hawkins* being fitted for both oil fuel and coal burning. The Admiralty decided in 1917 in favour of oil only, and the *Hawkins* was then too far advanced to make a change. There are some improvements, too, in the labour saving appliances, but speed (30 knots), and the armament (seven 7.5 in guns) are practically identical.

An early morning call was today received by the Fire Brigade from the Western District where a fire was in progress. The establishment involved was the U Chuen firm of tea dealers, occupying the first floor of No. 210 Queen's Road West where the outbreak originated. With difficulty the Brigade managed to some extent to confine the conflagration to the first floor. Before this could be attained, the ground floor was flooded with water, and the second floor partly gutted. The insurance was placed with the following firms: The Heung On, for \$5,000 in respect of the ground floor, and the Royal Insurance Company for \$300 in respect of the first floor. The Sincere and Heung On Companies were also interested in the second floor in the amounts of \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd., is taking time by the forelock, and, in addition to placing additional tonnage on the run, has arranged for extra ports of call in the East. In future, steamers of the line will make Yokohama and Nagoya ports of call in Japan, the vessels calling at Kobe, both on the northward and southward voyages. The company has also been contemplating for some time making Shanghai a port of call on the voyage from Hongkong to Kobe. It is hoped that within a few months Shanghai will be included in the itinerary. The steamers at present engaged in the service are the *St. Albans*, *Eastern* and *Kanouchi*. The *St. Albans* has been acquired, and is now at Sydney being thoroughly renovated and fitted for the Eastern trade. When commissioned this steamer will be placed in the service, and will be known as the *Arafura*.

Sir Robert Nathan, whose death is announced, was one of the brilliant band of brothers who have rendered signal service to the Empire. He was a highly gifted Indian Civil servant, but indifferent health led to his retirement in 1914. When the war broke out he served first as an interpreter to the Indian troops at the front, and afterwards, until almost the day of his death, on "special duty" of a particularly important and dangerous character, for it was tracking down of enemy and anarchical conspiracies, of defeatism and of assassination. In 1915 he discovered the anarchist plot, hatched in Switzerland and financed from Germany, for the assassination of every one of the heads of the Allied nations. Subsequently, in America, with the Balfour mission, he was instrumental in running to earth the German agents busy in blowing up munition ships and munition factories. Sir Robert Nathan, was a younger brother of the late Sir Nathaniel Nathan, the Colonial administrator, and of Sir Matthew Nathan, some time Governor of Hongkong.

DEMOCRACY AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

If Democracy went to the Universities they would be swamped, said Viscount Haldane, at Bourne-mouth. The Universities must send teachers to the Democracy. GIRL GUIDES BEAT BOY SCOUTS. After inspecting a rally by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts at Aldershot, Maj. General Sir R. Baden-Powell said he had never seen Girl Guides march so well before. They were better than the Scouts. £550 IN PURSES FOR PRINCES. Purses containing a total of £550 were handed to Princess Beatrice at a late held at Kensington Gardens, Surrey, to raise funds for the purchase of playing grounds for the poor.

CHINESE OPPOSITION TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

New York Journal's Views.

Referring to the appeal to Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere recently made by the Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce in conjunction with other organisations, opposing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the *Journal of Commerce* of New York states:—

"The movement on the part of Chinese business-men is a phenomenon that has never been witnessed in the past, which bespeaks in a sense the conditions of China. But it must be remembered that during the Great War—a war that was the most important in the history of the world—China rendered almost no contribution towards the winning of the war, a fact which those Chinese politicians and students, who are apt to resent the indifference shown by the Powers to China's demands since the conclusion of the war, appear to have forgotten. Although China gained considerable financial profits by entering the war, she rendered no help to the Allies. True that China supplied the Allies with her labourers for whom the entente Powers paid rather high wages, but the fact cannot be concealed that China at one time even attempted to interfere with the supply of her labour. Quite contrary to the foregoing, there is no doubt that Japan complied with the request by the Entente Powers and did everything which she was called upon to discharge. With regard to the proclamation made by the Canton Government that the Peking Government had no qualification to despatch its delegates to the Far Eastern Conference, we have no need to attach great weight to it. It is noteworthy, however, that the dangers and outrages committed by the Military Government of China are much greater than these which Japan is accused of having committed. The fact cannot be denied that the looting at Ichang and Wuchang have left a great doubt as to China's qualification to claim for her entry into the circles of the civilised countries and that to the corruption and inability of Chinese officials in the Government service, who have led China to the brink of bankruptcy, should be made much stronger opposition than the one the Chinese people are making to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Thus the time will come when patriotic Chinese people will be compelled to study a much more serious question to save China herself than currying favour with the Powers in order to get rid of Japan's pressure."

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

"Sporting Blood" is the feature film, at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire notify consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of S.S. *Ascanian*.—Page 5.

Lammert's are selling a Maxwell Motor Car on Thursday.—Page 4.

The Memorial Stone erected in memory of members of the R.H.K. Golf Club will be unveiled at Fanning on Sunday, August 14, by the Governor.—Page 4.

The Main Course at Fanning will be reopened for play on Sunday first, and the Relief Course will be closed on the day following, Monday, August 15th.—Page 4.

An Overland 5 seater Motor Car is for sale.—Page 4.

The V.R.C. Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, August 12.—Page 4.

Lane Crawford are advertising equipment for all sports.—Page 3.

To-Day's Exchange. The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8½d.

The Weather. 2 p.m. Barometer—29.65. Temperature—82°. Humidity—71°.

Lighting Up Time. Lighting up at 7.10 p.m.

NOTICE.

L & C HARDTMUTH'S
KOH-I-NOOR
THE PERFECT PENCIL
Is your pencil a
KOH-I-NOOR
(Made in Czecho-Slovakia)
or only an imitation?
This famous pencil is sold by
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
1 WYNDHAM STREET.

E. HING & CO.
SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS
25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

A. TACK & CO.
The Largest Photo-Supplies in the
COLONY.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
26, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

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with Provincial & Foreign Sections,
enables traders to communicate direct with
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in London and in the Provincial Towns and
Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and
the Colonies. The Directory gives names,
addresses and other details of all the leading
trading and manufacturing firms in the Empire,
more than 1,500 trade branches, including
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with detailed particulars of the goods exported
and the principal and foreign markets supplied.
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the names of the shipping companies,
and indicating the ports to which they sail,
and the dates of departure.
The Directory is also a valuable source of information
for the business of the Colonies, and for the
DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES
can be placed at a special rate of 1/6 per copy.
The Directory is published annually, and is the
largest and most complete of its kind in the world.
A copy of the Directory can be sent by post
for 2/6, net, with a 1/6 discount for cash.
THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
England.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Complete stock. Best terms.
Immediate delivery.
SINCON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
Established 1900.
30/32 Des Voeux Road.
All classes of Sanitary and
Plumbing work undertaken.
Stocks carried of Grates, Tiles,
Pipes and Builders' accessories.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box
of Martin's Pills in the house, so that
in the event of any irregularity of the
System a timely dose may be ad-
ministered. These pills are recom-
mended by the most eminent medical
authorities, and are sold by all Chemists
and Druggists. The name of the
BOTTLE is a guarantee of the
GENUINITY of the PILLS.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
(For Ladies) PILLS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong.

JUST UNPACKING,
SELF-TONING PAPERS.
All kinds of Photo Supplies.
CHEAP SALE.
MEE CHEUNG
Ice House Street.

MASSAGE HALL.
23, FLOWER STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
(SPECIALTIES IN THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE)

EARLIER
SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LOOKING AHEAD.
Singapore, Aug. 6.
Singapore Municipality has
approved a forecast of financial
requirements for the years 1922 to
1924, embracing extensive civic
developments, roads, transport,
water sewerage and housing and
involving increased rates, grants in
aid from the Government and the
allotment to the Municipality of a
portion of the licence taxation
revenue, which is to be increased as
necessary. The total expenditure
is to be 101 millions in ten years,
which is staggering but more
economical than a patchwork
policy.

RUBBER POSITION.
Singapore, Aug. 6.
The Ceylon Estate Proprietary
Association, which has been formed,
is an amalgamation of agents and
private proprietors who do not favour
the Rubber Growers Association's
scheme of limitation of output.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 5.
The first official summary of the transactions of the Dominions
Conference emphasises that the discussions on foreign policy proved
most fruitful and revealed unanimous opinion as regards the main
lines, and deep conviction that the whole weight of the Empire should
be concentrated behind a united understanding and common action
in foreign affairs. Means of circulating information hereafter to
the Dominions was most carefully considered and it was unani-
mously agreed that the policy of the Empire could not be adequately
represented by the democratic opinion of its peoples, unless Over-
seas representatives frequently associated with the Imperial Govern-
ment in determining the course to be pursued. All members of
the Conference were keenly appreciative of the value of this meeting
and urged that similar gatherings be held as frequently as possible.
It was agreed that reparation receipts be apportioned as
follows: Britain, 85.85 per cent; minor Colonies, .30 per cent;
Canada and Australia, 4.35 per cent; New Zealand, 1.75 per cent;
South Africa, .80 per cent; Newfoundland, .10 per cent; India, 1.20
per cent.

As regards the position of British Indians in the Empire, the
following was resolved: "The Conference re-affirmed that each com-
munity of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control
over the composition of its own population by restricting immigra-
tion from any other communities, but recognises there is incon-
gruity between the position of India as an equal member of the
Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians law-
fully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire, and the Con-
ference is of the opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of
the Commonwealth, it is desirable that the rights of such Indians
to citizenship should be recognised. Representatives of South
Africa regret inability to accept this resolution in view of the
exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. Re-
presentatives of India, appreciating acceptance of the resolution,
nevertheless feel bound to record profound concern at the position
of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between
India and South Africa, a way can be found as soon as may be, to
reach a more satisfactory position."

It was resolved that no advantage would be gained by holding
the proposed Constitutional Conference which was recommended by
the Imperial War Conference in 1917. Although attaching great
importance to continuous consultation, which was obtainable only
by improved communication with various parts of the Empire, it
was agreed that the Overseas Premiers' aim at meeting annually.

Another resolution warmly thanked the English Premier and
his colleagues for the large amount of time given to the Overseas
Premiers and declared that the meetings clarified the lines of com-
mon action in Imperial and foreign affairs and still more firmly
established the free cooperation of the people of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Massey, the New Zealand Premier, in an interview with a
representative of Reuters, declared that the Conference of Dominion
Premiers was epoch-making, as the Overseas' Premiers for the first
time had joined in the Government of the Empire as a whole. Very
important matters had been dealt with and momentous decisions
arrived at, which would have a far-reaching effect in the direction
of Empire unity. "I am strongly of opinion we laid the foundations
of a system which will develop into a satisfactory form of Govern-
ment for the Empire. When the public realise the importance
of what has occurred, it will consider the result has been good
work, well done."

The address of the Imperial Conference to H. M. the King,
after re-affirming devotion to the throne, said: "We are conscious
throughout the deliberations of the unanimous conviction that the
most essential of links binding our widely spread peoples is the
Crown and it is our determination that no changes in our status
as peoples and Governments will weaken our common allegiance
to the Empire and its Sovereign. Knowing His Majesty's deep
interest in your peoples' happiness, we trust our labours in this
time of worldwide unrest may be satisfactory to you and conduce
to the welfare and safety of your Dominions as well as the peace
of the world. We pray that His Majesty and the Queen may
long be spared to enjoy the affection of their subjects and to see
that all classes have equally recovered from the strain and sacrifice
of war."

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

London, Aug. 6.
That Spain is determined not to follow the advice to clear out
of Africa, freely tendered by the Anglo-French Press after the
recent reverse at Melilla, appears in an official statement from
Madrid. The despatch after admitting the possibility of the fall
of General Navarro and saying that his troops are still holding out at
Montearruiz, says that this, however disagreeable, will not affect
offensive operations by General Berenguer, for which sufficient
troops are concentrating at Melilla. The recovery of the whole
territory recently lost is confidently expected.

Despatches from Paris, however, show difficulties ahead and
declare that a mutiny of recruits on the troopship Valencia en route
to Morocco, was recently only quelled by the intervention of two
escorting destroyers. The destroyers now train guns on the troop-
ships crossing the Mediterranean.

Madrid, Aug. 6.
The situation at Morocco has caused a Cabinet crisis. It is
expected that Signor Maura will form a Cabinet.

Paris, Aug. 7.
A message from Morocco says that the news of events in the
Spanish zone has created excitement among the discontented tribes-
men in the Wazan region of the French zone. Several attacks have
been delivered and repulsed. The necessary precautions are being
taken.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 6.
An authoritative Japanese source, claiming to interpret the
opinion of Japan as regards the Washington Conference, declares
that at the present moment, although American earnestness and
disinterestedness is generally taken for granted, there is a certain
current of opinion unfavourable to the American proposition, be-
cause, although theoretically it is regarded with complete approval,
it is felt that a practical result cannot be reckoned upon with
confidence.

THE TRADE SLUMP.

London, Aug. 6.
The trade slump is strikingly evidenced by the annual
report of the Manchester firm of Rylands, showing a loss for the past
six months of \$1,263,000. The improvement in the unemployment
figures since the cessation of the coal strike continues well main-
tained, showing a reduction of 286,000 in July.

THE GREEK OFFENSIVE.

Paris, Aug. 7.
A Constantinople telegram states that the Kemalists have
decided to evacuate Angora.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, Aug. 6.
The Supreme Council is likely to receive little assistance from
the Expert Committee discussing the partition of Upper Silesia.
Convinced of the impossibility of reaching an unanimous agree-
ment the experts have decided to present a report setting forth all
the solutions suggested, the course of the deliberations, with
arguments for and against each.

Announcing that Ambassador Harvey will proceed to Paris
to represent President Harding in the Supreme Council discussions,
the American Embassy declares that while maintaining a policy
of abstention from participation in European affairs, the American
Government is deeply interested in a just settlement of matters
of world-wide importance and desires helpfully to cooperate in the
deliberations on these questions. The message adds that President
Harding regards effective recognition and equal commercial
opportunity as essential to the restoration of normal activities
throughout the world.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Pittsburg, Aug. 6.
In the tennis doubles, Todds service was deadly.
Anderson's lacked precision and force but his placing
was timed just right. The Englishman's team work at times
was excellent but Woosnam was unable to match the speed of
Turnbull. Woosnam's back court play was erratic.

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.
Australia beat Britain in the Davis Cup. Anderson beat Lowe
6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, and Woosnam beat Hawkes 6-3, 0-6, 7-9, 6-3, 6-3.

Lowe was unable to withstand his opponent's terrific serving.
The Englishman was guilty of a number of double faults in the early
games but strengthened during the second set, especially in the sixth
and seventh games. Dence was called six times in the latter game.
Woosnam won the final match by superior work at the net.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 6.
The Australians commenced their match with Warwickshire
at Birmingham before 8,000 spectators, on a wet wicket. The
weather was dull and rain interfered with the play. When stumps
were drawn at 5.20 p.m. Warwickshire had scored 95 for six wickets.
Charlesworth contributing 51, including one six and five fours.

Hampshire won by an innings and 32 runs. Kent won by 234 runs.
Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire all won on the
first innings, rain interfering with play and causing an abandonment
of the matches.

London, Aug. 6.
For the fifth test match, the following have been asked to be
present at the Oval on August 13th: Tennyson (Captain), Fender.
London, Aug. 6.

TRAIN COLLISION.

London, Aug. 7.
The intervention of providence averted a most appalling disaster
at Selby where the Newcastle to London express dashed into a
stationary holiday train, the rear coaches of which were packed with
luggage. These took the impact and were hurled at a signalbox,
which was demolished. The three signalmen saved their lives
by jumping out. The total number of casualties was three seriously
injured and a number slightly injured.

FORDNEY TARIFF.

Washington, Aug. 7.
Mr. Weeks and Mr. Denby have written to the Senate Finance
Committee favouring the retention in the pending Fordney Tariff
Bill of the embargo on dyes and chemicals which the House struck
out. The argument of the Secretaries was that national defence
required the encouragement of chemical industries which might be
diverted in war-time to the manufacture of war gases and
explosives.

THE IRISH TRUCE.

London, Aug. 6.
The Government has decided to release forthwith uncondi-
tionally all members of Dail Eireann who are now interned and
imprisoned in accordance with the Premier's promise to facilitate
to the utmost peace steps.

London, Aug. 7.
The Government has decided that McKeown, a member of Dail
Eireann, who was convicted of murder, cannot be released.

SUMATRA MARU AFIRE.

The Sumatra Maru arrived at Aden on Aug. 4th.
[The Sumatra Maru was reported afire in the Red Sea. The fire
broke out in No. 2 hold on Thursday. She carried a full cargo, of
which 1,230 tons were shipped at Hongkong. In No. 2 hold there
were 377 tons of local freight. The Sumatra Maru is a vessel of
5,857 tons gross, built in 1917.]

CINEMA STARS TO SEPARATE.

New York, Aug. 6.
In theatrical circles there is a sensation by the announcement
that Mr. Loutellegan has filed a suit for separation against his wife,
Miss Geraldine Farrar. Both are cinema stars.

POLISH LEADER.

Paris, Aug. 6.
On instructions from the British Government, the British
Embassy has refused to visa the passport of the Polish leader
Korfanty who is desirous of proceeding to London.

BOXING.

Boston, Aug. 6.
Mike Gibbons easily outpointed the Britisher, Gus Platts, in
a ten rounds boxing contest. Gibbons had matters all his own way.

(Continued on page 2.)

FORGED BANKNOTE.

Chinese Charged with Possession Acquired.

At the Magistracy on Saturday
a Chinese was charged, on remand,
with possession of a forged \$500
note of the Chartered Bank.
The original denomination of the
note was \$10 and according to the
evidence of Mr. Moffatt, cashier
of the Chartered Bank, it could
not be palmed off on any person
who knew English. The note was
a palpable fake.

A Chinese Sergeant said that at
6.45 a.m. on July 24th, he saw de-
fendant running out of Kwong
Yuen Street, following several
blasts of a police whistle. Defen-
dant was chased by two men into
Jervois Street where he was
caught by his pursuers. When he
was handed over to witness, de-
fendant dropped the forged note,
and in reply to witness, said he
had been running so hard that he
had accidentally dropped it. He
claimed the note as his own. On the
way to the Police Station defen-
dant adjured witness to inform the
Inspector that he had fallen in the
street and did not drop the note
deliberately. Defendant was
wearing a singlet, trousers, socks
and shoes. He had no outer
garment.

In reply to Mr. A. E. Hall,
solicitor for the defence, the
Sergeant denied that he question-
ed defendant on the way to the
Station. Defendant made the re-
quest of his own accord. Defen-
dant did not fall in the street.

A Chinese constable confirmed
the Sergeant's statement with re-
gard to the clothing worn by
defendant, whom he searched in
the charge room. Defendant was
holding \$2.70 in his right-hand
pocket. He noticed a graze with a little
blood on one of defendant's
knees. It looked as if the ac-
cused had had a fall.

A waiter of the Tai Loy board-
ing house said defendant lived in
the boarding house from 17th to
24th of July. Two of his friends
also resided there.

The police said that the defen-
dant's two friends were the
men who pursued him on the
morning in question. The
alleged that defendant attempted
to swindle them with the forged
note but they disappeared after
the defendant's arrest and
consequently the charge of at-
tempting to utter the forged note
was withdrawn.

Another servant of the Tai Loy
boarding house said that on the
night of July 20th, and 21st
defendant quarrelled with his
two friends over the forged bank-
note, which was placed on a table
on both occasions. He overheard
defendant say to one of his
friends "my foki had a \$500 forged
note palmed on him in Wuchow.
I want you to bear half the loss."
Defendant's friend refused to
said that as he had entrusted good
to defendant he held him respon-
sible for payment. On the morning
of the 24th, defendant was threat-
ened by his friends during a
quarrel. He went downstairs and
his two friends went after him.
He was chased in the street and
arrested.

A witness said he acted
broker to defendant and
friends. In the beginning of July
he arranged an opium deal
behalf of defendant's friend (one
of the two men who lived in the
Tai Loy boarding house).
Wuchow and received \$576 in pay-
ment. Among the money was a
forged \$500 bill which he sub-
sequently handed to defendant who
was a partner.

The Magistrate to Inspect
Murphy: Probably the story
true.
Inspector Murphy: Yes. I
believe it. It is something similar
the amount paid in the opium deal
amounting to something
\$3,000.

The Magistrate: It is a case
diamond cut diamond. I think
defendant has discharged the duty
of how he came by the note and
jury would convict him.

The Magistrate quoted the
evidence which penalised every per-
son who possessed a forged note
without authority or excuse. Defen-
dant had put up a lawful ex-
planation for having the note. It was
an offence against the law
Hongkong to sell opium in
chow.

Defendant was discharged
the note was ordered to be de-
stroyed.

**GENERAL WOOD AS
PHILIPPINE GOVERNOR.**
It is reported from Manila,
General Leonard Wood,
heads the commission in-
quiring into the advisability of grant-
ing independence to the Philip-
pines to be appointed Governor
of the Philippines.

NOTICE.

MOUTRIE
PIANOS

"KNOWN ALL OVER THE EAST"

These instruments are known, and hold prominent position throughout the East, possessing a reputation for quality of tone, light easy touch and beautifully finished cases.

We have now manufactured
**4000 MOUTRIE
PIANOS**

FULL PARTICULARS & CATALOGUE GLADLY
SENT ON APPLICATION

S. MOUTRIE & Co. LTD.
CHATER ROAD.

A Sure Cure for Prickly Heat and Other
Skin Irritation caused by hot weather

OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

50 cts. & \$1.00

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DINNER SERVICES, TEA SETS.

RUGS

CARPETS & TABLE COVERS

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Telephone No. 634. Complete House Furnishings. 14 Queen's Road Central.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

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Telephone No. 1239.



SOLE AGENT,

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2)

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

London, Aug. 6.
Tchitcherine has circularised all Governments saying that the Russian Government will accept help from any source, disregarding existing political relations, and adds that ten provinces, with a population of eighteen millions, are officially recognised as famine stricken, the drought having destroyed the harvest or left the yield only 10 or 15 per cent. above the average. A million tons of food supplies from abroad are needed to maintain the populations on half rations. The circular asserts that no disorders have occurred.

Representatives of the Russian delegation to London interviewed Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of the Russian famine. Extension of the export credit scheme is among the measures of relief contemplated by the British Government.

Geneva, Aug. 6.
The International Red Cross Council has issued invitations to a meeting on Aug. 16, with a view to the formation of an international organisation to centralise distribution of supplies to Russia.

Warsaw, Aug. 6.
The Polish Government has decided to join Mr. Hoover's relief work among famine stricken Russians.

London, Aug. 7.
Prince Paul Oldenburg, nephew of the ex-Tsar, has made a moving appeal in the Press on behalf of eighty million Russians "face to face with famine, pestilence and such dire miseries that political considerations must be swept aside" and he adds that the Tsar, if alive, would endorse Maxim Gorki's plea.

PICKLE KING'S FORTUNE.

London, Aug. 6.
The will of the Pittsburgh pickle king, Henry Heinz, shows his English estate to be nominally one pound and his American estate four million dollars. The will opens with an earnest confession of faith in Christ. He bequeaths fifty thousand sterling to the University of Pittsburgh and twenty-five thousand each to the International Sunday School Association and the Chicago and Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, twenty thousand to the World's Sunday School Association of New York, large sums to hospitals and religious institutions and four thousand to his Secretary, Mr. McCallery in recognition of his integrity and Christian character.

BEFAST ROBBERIES.

London, Aug. 6.
Five armed men entered cabinet makers' premises at Belfast yesterday afternoon and demanded money. When refused, they fired, wounding two partners, who were sent to Hospital. The raiders escaped. Subsequently two public houses were robbed while the proprietors were held up with revolvers.

A constable was shot and wounded in Belfast to-day by two men whom he challenged. Both ran off, were seized by two women but broke loose. As the police appeared, one fired and hit his companion in mistake. Both were captured. They are believed to be would-be robbers.

CHINESE CHAMBER.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A meeting was held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Saturday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak presided over a moderate attendance. The agenda comprised a variety of subjects, some of which were of a purely routine character. The first item related to a communication from the recently established Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, inviting the co-operation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to enlighten the Chinese public as to the proper methods of transporting birds and animals.

The Chairman said he and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook had been approached by the Committee of this Society to enlist Chinese members, especially wholesale poultry dealers and fowl dealers of the markets, some of whom badly needed instruction. The Chairman proposed that all present (about forty members) join the Society. Everyone assented.

An Election Scandal.
Mr. Lau Chu-pak said the Chamber had received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Heungshan, complaining of scandalous election methods and requesting Hongkong merchants to support them in protest to the Canton Government. A vacancy for a magistrate existed in Heungshan, and the Canton Government, in order to ensure the election of a suitable man for the post, directed the people of Heungshan to elect, by voting, three men, the names to be submitted to the Civil Governor who would make the final selection. The conditions of election practically imposed a deterrent on farmers and poor folk, because no person was allowed to vote unless he paid sixty cents for each vote. How could people of small means be expected to stop a day's work and leave their village to vote at such expense? Under the circumstances many people would take no notice of the election. However, the conditions provided a splendid opportunity for rich aspirants for the post, for they could secure as many votes as they desired, provided they had the necessary funds to buy the votes of the poor. There would not be many "clean"

votes. This kind of election not only prevailed in Heungshan, but in many places in China, and in some cases people of one district were persuaded by money inducements to vote in an election in another district. That such a method was detrimental to the welfare of residents was obvious and it was only reasonable that residents of Heungshan should take action, the success of which depended on the support of the Hongkong merchants. Bad government undermined business and it was most important that business relations with the interior should not be disturbed.

A telegram of protest from the Heungshan Chamber of Commerce was appended to this letter to the Hongkong Chamber to be forwarded to the Canton Government. Mr. Lau Chu-pak read it to the meeting. Mr. Chan Kaa-yiu, a native of Heungshan, deprecated the method of election which, he said, was responsible for the present corrupt officialdom in China. Qualified, but poor, men would have absolutely no chance. A natural thing which officials, who obtained their posts by such a subterfuge, would do, would be to make good what they had spent in obtaining their appointments. How could officials who were thus engaged be expected to discharge their duties properly and inculcate righteousness in the general public when they themselves required a good lesson? How could the public enjoy good Government? The method of election complained of should be suppressed at once, said Mr. Chan Kaa-yiu.

Mr. Yin Lan-ting endorsed Mr. Chan's sentiments.

Messrs. Ho Wing and J. M. Wong asked the meeting not to interfere in an affair of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said that the Hongkong Chamber would be merely complying with the request of the Heungshan Chamber by forwarding the telegram to the Canton Government.

Business With Chili.

In pursuance of a request from some Chinese merchants who had business connections with Chili, said the Chairman, the Chamber of Commerce had ascertained, through the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the exact scale of fares and freights to Chili from the local Consular representatives of that country and Cuba. Members desirous of sending goods to Chili

THEFT OF COAT AND BOOTS.

Indian Watchman Charged.

An Indian watchman employed at the North Point generating station of the Hongkong Electric Company, appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme on Saturday on a charge of stealing a Chinese coat and a pair of boots.

Sergeant Carpenter said that on receipt of a report from the Chinese complainant, a watch was kept on defendant on Friday evening. Defendant was followed by the police to a pawnshop where he pledged the coat.

A European clerk employed at the generating station at North Point, said defendant was under his control and the boots were issued from the store as part of defendant's equipment. They remained the property of the company.

Defendant said that lack of food had compelled him to pawn the boots.

In reply to the Magistrate, the European clerk said defendant's wages were \$21 per month.

"I have remitted some money to India," said defendant.

The pawnbroker said the boots were practically new.

Sergeant Carpenter said that there had been a lot of petty thefts in the generating station. Defendant had been brought to the Police Station twice previously in connection with thefts, but he was released owing to lack of definite evidence.

Defendant was sentenced to three months hard labour.

STRANDED SEAMAN'S PLIGHT.

Preferred Hotel to House of Detention.

An Italian seaman was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme on Saturday with deserting his ship, the Sicilia. Defendant told the Court, through Mr. Huang, who acted as interpreter, that he had not deserted.

Mr. Orme: I don't know whether you have deserted your ship or not, but the point is that you have no employment and no money.

Defendant said he missed his ship in Hongkong.

The police asked the Magistrate to commit defendant to the House of Detention, pending his repatriation to Italy by the s.s. Trieste on the 18th.

Defendant said he preferred hotel to the House of Detention and suggested that the shipping company pay his expenses.

Defendant was committed to the House of Detention.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo.

A League match was played on Saturday between Taikoo Bowling Club and the K.C.C. which resulted in a win for the former. Appended are the scores:—

No. 1 Risk.	
Taikoo.	K.C.C.
T. Grimshaw	J. M. Jack
D. Morrison	P. W. Ramsay
N. Drummond	H. Overy
J. Ferguson (30)	J. Gibson (30)
No. 2 Risk.	
W. Weir	R. C. Hunter
G. Morrison	W. T. Elson
R. Wallace	J. P. Robinson
A. Hamilton (24)	A. G. Pile (24)
No. 3 Risk.	
J. Russell	H. E. Stevens
T. Young	J. Hyde
J. MacLachlan	J. Stalker
W. Wetherston (40)	J. McMurtrie (40)
Totals	
91	82

should interview the Chamber's Secretary.

Pig Bristles Trade.
The next item was a complaint from England against the defective manner in which local pig bristles exporters packed their goods and adulterated them. During the war Chinese pig bristles exporters enjoyed great prosperity. Germany and Poland were cut off as competitors and China had thereby established a strong position in the market. It was desired to maintain that position Chinese should cease such malpractices.

Chinese Emigration.
A letter was read from Chinese residents in Trinidad warning Chinese emigrants against proceeding to that port with a view to clandestinely landing in America.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said that the warning indicated a severe penalty for unlawful emigrants.

Short of Funds.

Other business included an appeal from a factory in Shanghai for subscriptions. The factory was organised by Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. C. T. Wang and had run short of funds.

GENUINE

"McGREGOR"

SOCCER & RUGGER
BOOTS

\$12.50 PAIR.

INTENDING PLAYERS ARE ADVISED
TO BUY NOW. AS OUR STOCK IS
VERY LIMITED.

EQUIPMENT FOR ALL
SPORTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

July 28 to August 16

NOW IS THE TIME
to BUY and SAVE

SINCERE'S SUMMER SALE

SOMETHING SPECIAL THIS YEAR.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

COME EARLY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

DEATH OF SIR H. B. ROWELL.

A Prominent Shipbuilding Authority.

Widespread regret will be felt in shipping and shipbuilding circles at the death of Sir Herbert Babington Rowell, K.B.E., chairman of R. and W. Hawthorne Leslie and Co. Ltd., a position which he had held with distinction to himself and the company for the past five years. Sir Herbert, who was in his 61st year, throughout a long and useful career associated with shipbuilding, proved himself a man of resource and ability alike in his work, first as managing director and later as chairman, of the great company with which he was connected for so many years, and also in his encouragement of and participation in all that helped forward the shipbuilding industry and shipbuilding science. He took over the control as chairman of Hawthorne, Leslie and Co. at a period of undoubted stress and difficulty, but by his indomitable energy, wide experience, and a prescience which was remarkable, he was able to add still further to the prestige of one of the foremost shipbuilding concerns in the world.

After early training at Mill Hill School, Mr. Rowell continued his studies in Switzerland, subsequently studying naval architecture under Professor Elgar at Glasgow University. Even in these early years he achieved a distinction which was rare, for he was selected as the first lecturer on naval architecture at the Armstrong College, Newcastle. The first years of his practical training he passed with Messrs. Wigham, Richardson and Co., at Low Walker, and at the end of his apprenticeship he was appointed to a position of responsibility on the staff of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. This was shortly afterwards followed by his selection to superintend the construction of two coastal defence vessels, for the Italian

Navy, at Messrs. Armstrong's yard at Pozzuoli, where he gained a good deal of valuable experience.

On his return to England in 1890 he was appointed manager of the Hebburn works of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., which position he held for six years, when he was promoted to the board of the company as managing director of the Hebburn Works. In the ever-widening field his abilities found greater scope and his experience in warship work under Sir Wm. H. White and Sir Philip Watts at the Elswick Shipyard, was turned to great account at Hebburn, which built some very fine vessels for the Admiralty. At Hebburn also were turned out a large number of fine mercantile vessels, many of them specially designed for particular trades.

It was in 1916 that Mr. Rowell succeeded the then chairman (Sir Benjamin C. Brown) when the nation was engaged in a struggle which the building of ships was a very potent factor. Mr. Rowell threw himself into the work with characteristic energy and it is not too much to say that the country owes a very great deal to the zeal and resourcefulness displayed by this "captain of industry." In 1918 he received the honour of a K.B.E., which was thoroughly well earned.

In research work Sir Herbert was very keenly interested, and he never failed during his long membership of the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, to show appreciation of and encouragement for the efforts of his younger colleagues. He was president of the Institution in 1915-17. He was president of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and throughout many years he laboured to bring about a better understanding between capital and labour, and his efforts were reasonably successful. He was also vice-president of the Federation of British Industries. In 1906 he was made a J.P. for the county of Durham, and he was also keenly interested in social work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer with knowledge of filing. Apply Box No. 591 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced telephone operator for Bank. Please state in reply age and experience. Box No. 589 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Furnished room for bachelor (Englishman), with-out board, Broadwood Road or Morrison Hill District, or within easy distance from Race Course. Apply Box No. 592 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Four Room Flat on Kennedy Road, for six months, immediate possession.—Apply Box No. 595 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Overland 5 seater car 1920 model in splendid condition, spare wheel tyre and all accessories. Owner driven. Price for cash \$2,900 or near offer.—Apply Box No. 596 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on Friday, the 12th day of August, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1921.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Memorial Stone at Fanling erected in memory of the members of the Club who fell in the Great War will be unveiled by His Excellency the Governor on Sunday 14th inst., at 5 p.m.

Main Course, Fanling.

This course will be reopened for play on Sunday 14th inst. The Bye-law restricting Ladies from playing on certain days is cancelled from 15th inst., until further notice.

Relief Course, Fanling.

This course will be closed for topdressing on Monday, 15th inst., until further notice.

By order of the Committee.

J. E. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 11th Aug., 1921
at 12 o'clock noon
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

One 5-Seater-20 H.P. Maxwell Motor Car with Electric starter, Lamps & Horn etc.

Further particulars and inspection orders may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on Tuesday, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 2nd to Tuesday, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

G. E. ELLAMS,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 25 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

We have this Day transferred the Agency of the Queen Insurance Co. to Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co.

E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN THAT A THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

FAMINE—PHILANTHROPY

Of Shanghai Chinese.

With the sailing of the C. M. S. Hsinming from Shanghai for Tientsin on the 27th ult. some 47 famine refugees left for their homes in the north. Another batch of 35 left by the C. M. S. Hsinkong on the 29th ult. The departure of these two groups brings to light a very interesting piece of Chinese philanthropy.

In November, last year, the Cantonese Merchants' Association, under the leadership of Mr. Chun Bing-him, comrade of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, seeing the influx into Shanghai of hundreds of famine refugees, decided to organize a Famine Refugees' Relief Society in Chapei. Land was loaned for the purpose, money was subscribed, and a large number of prominent local Chinese merchants readily agreed to serve on the Board of Directors. The latter included Mr. Chun Bing-him, who was appointed chief director, Messrs. Fu Siao-en, Chu Pao-san, B. Y. Wang, J. S. Sheng, and B. C. Yih. All preliminary arrangements having been completed the Society was opened.

Within a comparatively short period, 700 refugees were taking shelter in, and were being supported by the Depot. More than 600 of these have already been sent to their homes.

Food and clothes were supplied to them free of charge. All of them were required to be vaccinated. Vaccinations were carried out by Dr. Stafford Cox who gave his voluntary services. The death of one of the children, who refused to be vaccinated, was recently reported.

A NEW START.

Now that the famine is over, the directors have decided to send them all back to their homes. The plan for sending home are:—Those 15 years of age or over are given \$10, three pounds of bread and a free passage (granted by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.) to Tientsin, after which they will be transported to their homes at the expense of the Society. Those who are under 15 years of age are given the same concessions with the exception that they receive \$5 instead of \$10.

There are still between 30 to 40 refugees, who have been supported by the Society in Shanghai. These people refuse to return to their homes, so that work will have to be found for them, probably with the Chapei Municipal Council.

Seven orphans have caused the authorities some anxiety but a way out of this was found whereby the little ones were to be sent to the Chapei Benevolent Association where they will be educated and taught trades.

The North China Daily News learns that from the time of its opening last November up to the present time some \$25,000 has been used for the support of these people.

HUGE JAPANESE EXCHANGE SYNDICATE.

To be Registered Under American Law.

A Peking report says:—The Japanese some time ago start and International Exchange syndicate in Peking in co-operation with Yang Tu and a number of Chinese merchants. The scheme was dropped on account of the bitter opposition of the people. It is now learned that under the auspices of the Japanese Mitsui Bank and a number of Japanese prominent capitalists, the scheme has been revived and a capital of Yen 20,000,000 has been already subscribed.

Because of the opposition of the Chinese people and the strict restriction of the Company Law of Japan, the promoters have decided to establish the new enterprise according to the American Law. Its head-office is to be located in Peking with branches throughout all important commercial centres of China.

A number of the Japanese capitalists interested have arrived in Tientsin and are conferring with Yang Tu and the Chinese, and paying close attention to the feeling of the Chinese people towards them. They are using their influence to induce some of the prominent personages in Peking to interest themselves in the scheme. In commenting upon this, the Chinese press points out that it is one of the first steps of the new policy of Japan towards China, which is changing from negative into positive and from military into economical aggression. The people are urged to pay close attention to it.

STEREOTYPED CRICKET.

England "In the Pit."

After what happened at Trent Bridge, it is difficult to go abroad and discover a real optimist left. England was quite as decisively beaten as the actual result would suggest. Already there is a cry for someone's head, and, bit by bit, there is coming a general realisation that our cricket future lies in the hands of the younger generation, and we must be prepared to experiment and it need be, face reverses, in order fully to develop the talent we have and see to it that the years to come do not find us so poor as to-day. "Too much of 'The Old Gang,'" reads one heading, while another asks, "Why not younger men?" It will come, as it is bound to come, but it will not be just yet. The controlling authorities in cricket are still a little conservative. All the wishing and sighing in the world, however, will not bring back the men we have had in the years gone by and instead of looking to our past greatness it will be better to have regard to what is to come, writes "a London sport."

DOUGLAS OUGHT TO GO.

It may seem a little unpolite to kick a man after failure, but I may be absolved from condemnation on that score, by what I have written previously, with the full knowledge of the defeats in Australia before me, in defence of Douglas. Let me retreat from the position. Douglas should no longer captain England. In the hundredth test he showed a lack of imagination, an entire absence of the spirit of enterprise, followed hackneyed methods to such an extent that his leadership was a handicap rather than a help. The least of his mistakes was when England were batting for the first time, and Holmes, the Yorkshire man, who was wearing his international cap for the first time in his career, was batting steadily and confidently, while the other wickets were falling thick and fast. "Why does not Douglas send in Rhodes?" A well-known cricketer put the question, but there was no answer.

A captain with imagination would have seen that the time had come to experiment. Rhodes and Holmes have been joining in some telling stands for their country, why not see what they could do against Australia? Rhodes hit a merry 19, after Holmes had gone. Try and imagine the moral effect if he had hit those runs in partnership with his fellow-countryman. It would have been a real stand, and would have heartened the men who had to follow. Still, one cannot condemn a captain on that alone nor will one try.

A CONTRAST IN CAPTAINS.

Douglas failed, because of his lack of enterprise in the handling of his bowling. The wicket suited Rhodes and Woolley, and yet Rhodes was not put on until late in the game, though not too late to get two good wickets, and end a partnership that was becoming troublesome. By this time Australia had gained a big lead that they had no right to hold, and that would not have been their's if the English bowling had been made the most of. As soon as Douglas started to experiment at the end of the Australian innings was in sight. What a contrast Armstrong gave us. Why, at one time during England's second innings, he changed the bowling half a dozen times while as many runs were being scored. He never gave the batsmen time to settle down. It did not matter to him that a bowler was sending down maiden over after maiden over. Negative success such as that will not win test games. He wanted wickets and that quickly, and he experimented until he got them. Gilbert Jessop, writing on the first day's play criticised the Australian skipper for leaving Mailey out of the team.

"In the light of events," wrote "The Croucher," "it would appear to have been an astute move to leave out the googly bowler, but . . . a certain shortage in their attack was apparent."

Jessop may have seen that shortage, but he was alone in that respect. To the majority of us who looked on, and to the English team as well, there was a great deal too much strength in the attack. There was a virility and variety in it that held the batsmen helpless.

TWO GREAT BOWLERS.

As I had forecasted, Gregory and MacDonald were mainly responsible. We fondly imagined that we had seen the best of Gregory in the various county games, and what we saw made us a bit nervous, but a shock awaited us. The long Australian had been fast before, but he was measurably faster, and our men

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WILLIAM FOX

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GLADYS BROCKWELL

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"TO HONOR & OBEY."

Is Your Wife a Companion or only a Convenience?

Charlie Chaplin in "THE ADVENTURER."

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"THE MOON RIDERS." 11th & 12th episodes.

5.15 p.m. THUNDER-BOLTS of FATE.

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WOMAN & THE LAW will be screened for the last time.

did not know what to do with him. MacDonald, too, showed a few unexpected tricks. Can you imagine a man, played for fast bowling, suddenly dropping to medium pace and using a pronounced break? That is what MacDonald did, and when our men were expecting sheer speed, they got something entirely different, and suffered greatly in consequence. Jessop's likeness to the pair to Lockwood and Richardson. The grey beards whose heads are buried in the past say that he exaggerates. That is as it may be, but of this one can be certain—we have no bowlers in England to-day with anything approaching the pace and skill of these two. Durston has proved himself our best, and he puzzled the Australians at Lord's, but he is not a Gregory. One pessimist after the debacle of that first innings remarked that if we were to get the ashes back, we must put out young men in training, and then wait until the time that Gregory has joined the great band of "has-beens."

There is a great deal of truth in that, exaggerated as it is, and if Australia win the rubber, as seems very probable, it will be to Gregory and MacDonald that she will owe her success.

PERFECTION IN FIELDING. Another factor in our failure was our fielding. The English team was not bad, in the light of what we see at county games, but it suffered beyond belief by comparison with the tourists. The men from down under were keenness personified. Our men picked up as cleanly and chased the ball with as much speed, but there was lacking that snap which distinguished the work of the Australian eleven. Every man was on his toes throughout, and every turn to the wicket-keeper in their movements, too. The batsman would glance round and note the positions of the field, and the moment he stepped for his stroke the fielders moved a yard here and two yards there; three slips became four, and the batsman punched the ball only to find that the route selected was unexpectedly and efficiently patrolled. As an example of perfect fielding nothing was finer than the innings of Ernest Tyldesley. The young Lancastrian was at its wicket punching with power and vim, hitting hard and often, making strokes that would have brought him a rapid 50 in county games, and yet for half an hour he was denied the satisfaction of notching a single.

It was the essence of perfect placing of men, and no captain could do better than watch Armstrong at work in this direction. It would be a lesson that would help in the winning of games. There was something just a bit stereotyped about the work of the Englishmen, and the winners were helped thereby.

FAULTS OF THE SELECTORS.

Stereotyped. That is the word, and the disease is permeating the whole of our cricket. I suppose we shall have another stereotyped team picked this week-end to represent us in the next Test game. I hope not, but I have my doubts. Perhaps towards the end of the season, when we have lost beyond all hope of recovery, the selectors will take their courage in their hands and pick such as Chapman, a boy of 20, G. A. T. Stevens, or Ashton, of Cambridge. These varsity men gave the Australians the greatest amount of leather bunting that they have yet had this season. Youths at the varsities thumped the might of this colonial bowling all over the field. Durston, at Lord's, worried the tourists as no bowler has done, and got wickets, and we looked in vain for them in the team at Nottingham. The ways of some selectors are truly beyond all understanding. E. Tyldesley made nothing and seven at Trent Bridge, and because he did not get a century, it is whispered amongst those who generally know these things, that he may not get his place in the next team, yet he was batting like a master when he was hit and bowled off his chin. Hand in, too, got nothing and seven, and, in the general opinion, showed that he was hardly the player for a great occasion, that he has not the Test match temperament, yet he is regarded as a certainty for the Lord's game. And there is wonder that we do not win.

YOU ARE JUST AS OLD

as you feel. A pair of correctly fitted glasses is a powerful factor in making you feel young. Efficiency demands that you wear glasses if your eyes are not perfect. Fully fifty per cent. of the people who do not wear glasses should do so. A great many are unaware of the real condition of their eyes until the examination is made. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refractors and Manufacturing opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.

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LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"TEUCER"	13th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRSIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYPYLUS"	8th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINOCROW"	8th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	20th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION"	24th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	8th Aug.	for Shanghai
"TEIRSIAS"	16th Aug.	for Singapore & London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"KEEMUN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"EURYPYLUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th Aug., 1921.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOK UN
KOWLOON.HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."Motors from 12 H.P. to
50 H.P. now in stock
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Works ... Tel. K.21.
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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.From CALCUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Aug., 1921, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
LTD.General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1921.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN and SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TAIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Friday the 5th inst. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Friday, the 12th August, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined, on Saturday, the 13th Aug., 1921, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1921.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

The Motor Vessel

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th inst., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted, within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1921.

CHINESE ENTHUSIASM FOR

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

A Peking message says: Chinese public opinion is much stirred by the invitation of President Harding to China to participate in the Washington conference. It is believed that China will try to secure final settlement of the Shantung question, as well as confirmation of Chinese sovereign rights such as complete control over the post offices, wireless services, and other public utilities. China will probably also seek official record of the temporary nature of the large number of foreign concessions and courts in China.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland Ore via ports, on 4th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 and 17, Kennedy Town, Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S. S. CO.,

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Managing Agents,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1921.

GERMAN-PRINTING.

Gothic Characters Likely to
Die out.

A Berlin report says: An interesting Silesian question of the beaten track is that of language. For some time past reforms in the writing and spelling of German have been agitating the teachers' conferences, and, though bitterly opposed by all eager to uphold the conservative tradition, there is little doubt that within a few years Latin characters only will be used throughout, both in printed books and in written exercises from the lower classes saving something like six months' teaching of the double forms. The abolition of the capital letter for proper nouns is the subject of much debate. It is argued that the eye, and as a consequence, the brain, grasps the gist of a sentence better when important words are thus marked for immediate attention.

In the face of such reforms it came as a blow to the German inhabitants of Posen, when that province became Polish, to discover that from the first day of possession Shakespeare had become "Szekspir" whenever one of his plays was announced or his name mentioned in a newspaper article, while Goethe and Schiller are hardly more recognizable as "Giethe" and "Szyler." The "polonisation" of Silesia is dreaded in more ways than one. In the same way Germans in Czechoslovakia are suffering under the difficulties of the Czech language, rigorously enforced by private firms and public bodies anxious to be considered loyal.

HEBREW RELICS.

In Piershill Cemetery, Edinburgh, a large number of Hebrew books, scrolls of the law, phylacteries, and utensils used in the synagogue, the accumulated relics of 100 years, have been buried in a grave as a means of preservation.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Company's
Steamer

"ASCANIUS"

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PACIFIC S. S. CO.,

United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Managing Agents,

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1921.THE CURSE OF
INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

Tails that Wag the Dogs.

About a hundred years ago a workman was liable for transportation under the feudal laws if he joined what we now call a trade union. That is sufficient in itself to make me a friend of genuine trade unionism, writes Dr. T. Cato Worsfold, M.P.

But I do not like to see the tail wagging the dog, especially when it is one that did not grow on the dog originally. It disgusts me when I find how the sound and sensible British workman allows his organization for economic defence to be turned into a weapon for the political advancement of unscrupulous adventurers with creeds to which he is entirely opposed but for which he has to pay.

I am glad to think in the light of recent events, that the power of the political agitator in British trade unionism is passing away. There would be less complete a condemnation for "political" trade unionism if it expressed the politics of the trade unionist. But it does not. Too often it expresses only the personal bitterness and mercenary rancour of a few who are foreigners, either in birth or spirit, to the great traditions of Britain, which lie so deeply embedded in common-sense and law and order, and who still fondle the fallacy that labour can exist without the capital that enables it to live and move.

A BETTER SPIRIT COMING.

No one questions Labour's fitness to govern its own affairs. But the working man must remember that judgment is better even than intellect. His judgment, in other words, is a sounder and more beneficial thing to the nation at large than the misguided cleverness of those who think that they need only take him by the nose to guide him along the path that leads to national suicide.

A great industrial country must work, and it must have a Government which shall be allowed to govern by the will of the majority. There was a time when the employer was out to

skin the workman alive, and no authority stopped in to forbid him. But those days are past. In countless ways the State intervenes to prevent injustice and injury being done to the workman and his family and to help them to the things of life that count—and as time goes on we are able to see that this process must develop.

Day by day our notions of fairness in the world of productive labour grow clearer and more practical. The employer who thinks of his men as he thinks of a machine-drill, something fit only to be scrapped when the point is worn off, is no longer a factor that counts in industry, and the honest working man scorns the fellow whose only object is to do the minimum of work for the maximum of pay. The better minds prevail, and I believe are beginning to carry the worse with them.

The capacity of the educated workman to direct enterprise has been proved in the co-operative world, and in great undertakings like the South Metropolitan Gas Company workmen and directors have made their mark and proved themselves an asset of which the nation needs more as time goes on.

THE PASSING OF THE FANATIC.

And on his side the workman is beginning now to see that canny is an accused thing. There are foundries in the Midlands where, without any fuss or bother, employers and employed meet at the round-table regularly once a month and talk over things. These men know that industrial affairs are not the province of politics, but the subject of open and honest negotiation conducted with a full sense of responsibility, to the public as well as to themselves.

I myself have had the good fortune to meet and talk on countless occasions with working men on all industrial subjects, and I know them as individuals to be broadminded and constructive in their ideas, and the best of patriots.

There was one man who told me that increase of output reduced employment; but when I led him by gentle and perfectly logical stages to the logical conclusion that if this were so it must follow that decrease of output would increase employment until when nobody did anything at all, everybody would be busy, he gave it up and left the field to me.

Political fanatics of both sexes, long-haired, red-tied, with pale faces and piercing eyes, who are found advocating the pleasant gospel of Bolshevism, still seem at times to fascinate the British workman. But that fascination is passing.

I asked a friend of mine, a manufacturer who lives in a district singularly free from strife, and singularly fortunate in the good relationship between Labour and Capital, whether he did not ever have agitators round the place. He answered, "We had one once, but he died of starvation."

GENERAL NEWS.

£500 FOR PRIZE TO CHILDREN.
Rev. Canon B. W. Wilson, for 43 years rector of Lazonby, Cumberland, whose estate is valued at £13,864, leaves £500, the income of which is to be paid to the rector of Lazonby for a prize for boys and girls of the National School proficient in knowledge of the Scriptures.

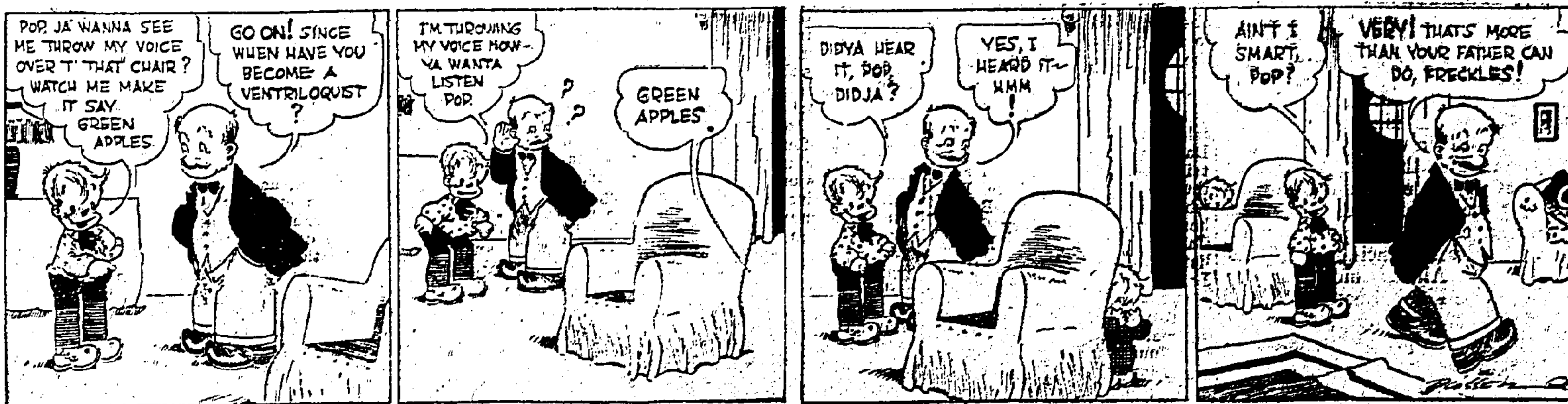
BOYS' DEATH AS RESULT OF 1916

AIR RAID.
Frank Todd, badly injured in the air raid at Ramsgate of March 18, 1916 when five children were killed, has died after an extended series of operations. A special service was held at the Heritage Craft Schools, Chislehurst, where child-victims of the raids are still under treatment.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Pop Knows More than He'll Tell!

BY BLOSSER.



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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

A month ago a signal of the distress in Russia was sent out by Maxim Gorki. Now it has been made known that famine desolates the greater part of the largest country in Europe. The post-war period has made heavy demands in this respect. In the West the Central European area, suffering from the after-effects of war invoked by itself, has been engaging the attention of American and European organisations; in the East, perhaps the worst famine that has ever visited even China has, happily, subsided, though there are fresh reports of shortage in certain districts. The world is now called upon to make another huge effort. One report says that ten Russian provinces with a population of eighteen millions are officially recognised as famine-stricken, while Prince Paul of Oldenburg, a nephew of the ex-Tsar, has made a moving appeal in the Press on behalf of eighty million Russians "face to face with famine, pestilence and such dire miseries that political considerations must be swept aside." A million tons of food supplies, it is stated, are necessary to maintain the population on half rations.

There is a touch of ironic condescension, not the less noticeable because of its unintentional character, about the announcement of the Soviet commissioner Tchitcherin that the Russian government will accept help from any source, disregarding existing political relations. The cable attributes the famine to drought, the report stating that the harvest has been destroyed or has left a yield of only 10 to 15 per cent. of the average. No doubt exists about the drought, which has made its presence felt in all quarters of the globe; but nowhere else in Europe do we hear of it being attended with such devastating results. It much looks as if—though there is no positive information at the moment—the chaotic conditions brought about by the Bolshevik regime have contributed heavily to the disaster. When Lenin & Co. commandeered agricultural supplies the peasants restricted production. In the spring the peasants were given to understand that requisitioning would be abandoned, but reports received a little later indicated that the peasants felt little confidence in the assurance. The Communist spokesman now makes it known that the Soviet will readily accept help from the hated bourgeoisie; and we may be sure, as indeed has already been demonstrated, that other countries, sinking resentment in the call to humanity, will not be slow to respond.

A preliminary decision by the French Government favoured assistance through the Red Cross organisation, and Poland, lately at war with Russia, proposes to co-operate in the work which is being undertaken by America's food expert, Mr. Hoover (now U.S. Minister of Commerce), whose experience in this kind of beneficent activity is second to none. In Britain we may be sure that the appeal will not fall on deaf ears; the Premier has already intimated his approval of the extension of export credits to Russia. It may be anticipated that some arrangement for co-ordinated effort, perhaps under the aegis of the International Red Cross Council, will be come to by the Supreme Council of the Allies, which meets today. The suffering extends to the Russian nation, not only to the Red section. It cannot well be doubted that the catastrophe will have a perceptible repercussion upon the political situation in that country.

NOTES & COMMENTS**Government Reports.**

We had quite a batch of Government reports issued last week, dealing with very important departments of the local administration. There was not a very great deal of general public interest contained in them (more the blame on the public) but why should we have to wait until August before we have opportunity of knowing the detail work that was done last year? We all realise that the preparation of a report takes time, but need it take seven months? We ask the question because, judging by our experience at Home, there is no valid reason for such an interminably long wait between the work and the report. We have had experience of Town Councils and County Councils, bodies that have to publish reports and statistics quite as voluminous as our local Government, and we think there would be a few words to say if the officials took as long to do the work as our officials do here. It has been well said that Hongkong suffers from a lack of live public interest in local administration and as the Government has indicated quite recently that it is ready to note and act on public opinion we suggest that in order to foster a little more of the spirit it might give residents a chance of reading up-to-date information. If a report is valuable it must inevitably lose a lot of its value by being stale and the comments of the compilers become falsified by the time they are read. For instance we were told last week that because more people left Hongkong last year than arrived is evidence of the more settled state of the neighbouring provinces. To read that now, in the light of what has happened recently, is to read something that has absolutely no value.

A Decoration.

In Saturday's Government Gazette was published a lengthy warrant by H.M. the King governing the award of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and although it is too long to reproduce its most interesting provision be outlined. It was in 1899 that Her Majesty Queen Victoria instituted the decoration but as it is desired to recognise specially the meritorious service of Officers who served in Colonial auxiliary forces during the late war the warrant has now been revised. It is ordained that the period of service requisite to qualify for the decoration shall be 20 years' commissioned service but it is also ordained that service in other services during the war shall count two-fold towards the completion of that time and that service on the West Coast of Africa shall also count two-fold. There are several minor provisions which officers in any Auxiliary force would do well to study. If an officer in the Hongkong Volunteer Force had seen no service as an officer elsewhere he would be required to put in a full 20 years' service before he became eligible for the award, a fact which leads us to add the thought that he would have earned it.

YAUMATI MURDER.**Searching For Missing Man.**

The police made a tragic discovery at the junction of Shanghai Street and Waterloo Road, Yaumati, on Saturday, when the remains of a murdered Chinese were found.

The deceased had a severe dagger wound in the chest. From enquiries already made it has been ascertained that a quarrel took place between the deceased and another man in consequence of an opium deal. The quarrel took place outside a tea-shop in Reclamation Street and it is thought that the other man followed the deceased to the rather quiet spot at which he was found, stabbed him and then absconded. The police are trying to discover the whereabouts of the other man.

THE "LLANDOVERY CASTLE." According to a Copenhagen telegram, it is reported that the Danish police have arrested Captain Patzig, the commander of the German submarine R76, which torpedoed the British hospital-ship Llandoverly Castle. Captain Patzig is on the British list of war criminals for trial at Leipzig. He was recently reported to have fled to Danzig. His two subordinates, Lieutenants Dittmar and Bohl, were sentenced to four years' imprisonment by the Leipzig Court.

DAY BY DAY.

SOME PEOPLE SWALLOW THE UNIVERSE LIKE A PILL; THEY TRAVEL ON THROUGH THE WORLD LIKE SMILING IMAGES PUSHED FROM BEHIND. FOR GOD'S SAKE GIVE ME THE YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BRAINS ENOUGH TO MAKE A FOOL OF HIMSELF.—R. L. Stevenson.

The only case of notifiable disease reported on Saturday was a case of plague.

We learn that the Wiltshire Regiment, when it moves to India in the forthcoming troping season, will be stationed at Bangalore.

The loss of a gold wrist watch between her residence and the North Point bathing beach is reported by Mrs. McKay of No. 27A The Peak.

Henrique da Cruz, described as of Portuguese nationality, was taken in charge by the Police in consequence of the discovery that he was insane. His age is given as 19, and to all appearances he has no fixed abode.

The Bishop of Victoria, who is touring his diocese, held an ordination in St. John's Church, Yunnan Fu, on Sunday July 17, when he ordained the Rev. E. S. Yu, B.A., L.Th. The preacher was the Rev. R. F. Lankester, M.A.

Another burglary from a European house is reported by Mr. S. Hamar, of the Public Works Department, who states that on the night of the 5th his residence at Mount Parish was entered and a sum of \$18 stolen from his clothes.

Found on the foreshore near the Tung Lee Chan distillery at Shaui-kiwan, the decomposed remains of a Chinese girl, nine years of age, were removed to the Public Mortuary. A post mortem examination showed that death was not due to violent causes, and it is concluded that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

Charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court this morning with assaulting the driver of the motor car in which he and two others went for a drive round the Island on Saturday, Felix Ponciano, a Filipino sailor of the U. S. destroyer Ral, pleaded that he was provoked thereby by a challenge uttered by the driver who refused to speed up when asked to, on the Shaui-kiwan Road. The red mark appearing at the back of the driver's left ear was the result of the challenge. The defendant was bound over in a personal surety for a period of six months.

At the World Theatre is exhibited one of the most gripping stories ever shown in the Colony. "The Woman and the Law" is the story of a devoted mother whose husband turns out to be such a rake that she is compelled to seek a divorce from him. The law is that the father shall have the custody of the child but the mother's great love for the boy, the desire to have him and spare him the degradation the father would lead him to and the final tragic ending of the picture is very powerfully told. In addition there is an amusing Chaplin comic. We learn that the management of the theatre has just entered into a contract with Middle East Films, and that the best production of London and America will be secured thereby.

Regarding the case in which a Chinese was kept under detention by the Police on suspicion that the string of pearls he had in his possession was part of the haul effected in a recent burglary on a jeweller's shop at Singapore the Police to-day had to release the prisoner in consequence of their failure to establish their claim. In his application for a discharge made on behalf of his client Mr. Woo told the Court that the defendant was a highly respectable man who was endeavouring to sell the pearls when the ill-founded suspicions of the Police caused an interruption. It was stated that the Chief Detective Inspector had been in communication with the Singapore authorities and had discovered that the description supplied by them of the missing pearls did not tally with the ones in the possession of the prisoner. The Court pronounced that the prisoner "left the Court without a stain on his character."

BASEBALL.**Saturday's Game Described.**

Hopelessly outclassed, the Chidori baseball team went down to defeat at the hands of the Hongkong Club on Saturday, 34 to 6. From the start it was apparent that the Japanese team had no chance of winning and due credit must be given them for the way they kept fighting, trying in vain to stop the strong offensive work of the locals.

Ishimatsu, pitching for Chidori, didn't have much besides a prayer and a glove, the locals hitting him at will. He allowed sixteen bases on balls, which is a record that ought to stand for some time. On top of this his teammates failed to connect with the offerings of Pace or Brown, only one hit being made by the Jap team during the game, that being a slow roller to Church which Ohtsuka beat out.

Bases on balls accounted for every one of the six runs made by the Chidori team.

The locals made five runs in the first inning, nine more in the second and from then took things easy.

Ohtsuka and Hachiuma played well for the Chidori team, while Church at third and Koch behind the bat for the locals were the luminaries.

Next Saturday the locals meet the "174" team. It is expected that Scott will be back in the game, and the sailors will find a different aggregation facing them than the team that they so easily walloped last week.

Following is the box score:

Hongkong.	A	R	H	P	O	A
Appel, cf.	7	4	3	1	0	
White, ss.	2	2	1	4	4	
Daugherty, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	
Lake, lb.	3	3	2	10	2	
Koch, c.	6	1	1	9	3	
Lasher, 2b.	2	4	0	2	1	
Potter, rf.	5	3	1	0	0	
Church, 3b.	4	4	3	1	3	
Pace, p.	4	2	1	0	5	
Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	2	
	39	24	13	27	20	

Chidori.	A	R	H	P	O	A
Hachiuma, as	4	1	0	2	4	
Ono, lf.	8	0	0	0	2	
Ohtsuka, c.	3	1	1	6	0	
Ishida, cf.	4	0	0	7	0	
Torada, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	
Mano, lb.	5	0	0	6	1	
Church, 2b.	1	1	0	2	2	
Ishimatsu, p.	3	2	0	1	5	
Nishida, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	
	28	6	1	26	14	

CHINESE NEWS.**A Truce Declared in Kwangsi.**

It is officially reported from the Headquarters of the Cantonese Army, writes our Canton correspondent, that General Chan King-ming has ordered a truce to be observed on all the fronts. This is in response to appeals by the Kwangsi commanders.

President Sun Yat-sen has dispatched the Chief of the General Staff to study conditions along the Yangtze Valley so far as they affect a possible military expedition.

General Ngai Bong-ping's force has entered Nanning city, and the general headquarters will be moved there in the course of a few days.

Peking News.

A telegram from Peking says that owing to the presence of many robbers along the Eastern Railway it has been suggested that the line should be placed under international control.

Regarding the report that Kaigai is to be opened as a Treaty Port, there is, as yet, no confirmation of the story.

A report from Hupeh is to the effect that Tuchun Wong Jim-yuen, who believes that the munitions of the Hunan forces is not sufficient to last more than a week, has ordered a general attack to be made before the arrival of Yunnan and Cantonese troops.

It has been decided at a meeting held at Changsha by representatives of Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow and Kwangtung that each of the first two named provinces shall dispatch four divisions of troops to attack Wuchang and Ichang.

The Tuchun of Kiangsi, in view of the proposed concerted attack by Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow and Hunan, has dispatched an urgent telegram to Peking requesting immediate assistance.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

President Harding is an old journalistic hand, and he is scarcely likely to need the services of a "ghost" in the composition of the Messages to Congress, observes a writer in a Home paper. Some of his predecessors, however, have been considerably indebted to friends in this part of their functions. It was discovered a few years ago, almost by accident, that the first annual Message of Andrew Johnson, in 1865, was really the work of Bancroft, the historian. There was no suspicion of this at the time, and the contemporary press was loud in surprised admiration of the dignified style of the paper. The "Nation," for instance, found "solid hope for democracy" in the fact that such a document should have been produced by a Tennesseean tailor who was toiling for his daily bread in the humblest of employments when the chiefs of all other countries were reaping every advantage which school, college, or social position could furnish. The original draft of the Message is now in the Library of Congress, in Bancroft's handwriting, with only a few unimportant additions and references added in the hand of President Johnson.

The first ascent of the season of Mont Blanc, just made by two Englishmen, is not nowadays regarded as a piece of pointless madness, as were the mountaineering efforts of Albert Smith just seventy years ago. Mr. Phillips, of Christ Church, Oxford, who went up with Smith in 1851, wrote: "I strongly recommend anyone who may feel ambitious of ascending Mont Blanc to consider before he attempts an expedition which cannot be conducted in any good to himself or others, and which is attended with frightful risk not only for himself but for those persons who, allured by desire of gain, endanger their lives in his service." And a leading London journal, commenting severely on the expedition summed up with "The senseless scramble of four pedestrians to the top of Mont Blanc will not go far to redeem the somewhat equivocal reputation of the herd of English tourists in Switzerland for a mind-

less and rather vulgar redundancy of mere animal spirits."

The light cruiser which was launched at Portsmouth recently is said to be the first ship in the British navy to have borne the name of Effingham. This seems to show a strange lack of imagination in many successive generations of First Lords. Effingham is the picturesque and remote Surrey village from which that Lord Howard of Effingham who led our ships against the Spanish Armada took his title. The village is, by the way, quaintly connected with a famous soldier, too. A comfortable hostelry carried on business there before the war under the sign of "The Prince Blucher." This would never do for Effingham of the war days, and before long the painter got to work. The Prince's name disappeared from the board that swings over the quiet street, and in its place appeared that of Sir Douglas Haig. So the inn is known to-day, and there would seem to be no suggestion that the sign needs bringing up to date by making it Earl Haig.

There are people, we know, who love writing letters, but the mere fact that Sunday is the great letter-writing day points to letter-writing as a duty in the minds of most of us. And we love to put off duties. The ideal of most people is to finish their letters just in time for the last available post—the appeals of the Post Office to the community to post earlier are proof of this. "Will it not be said in future, 'Oh, well, there's no post to-day, so it's no good writing to-day'?" And if that is a correct view the doom of the "chatty" family letter is loud in our ears.

Woman's emancipation in the Celestial Country grows apace, states a London Commentator. It has now reached the stage at which a woman's magazine appears and finds instant favour. This publication, "The New Woman," begins its ministry by inculcating the Four Great Virtues, namely, strength of will; plain living and dressing; contentment; independence. Plays written in colloquial language are employed to popularise the new doctrine, the seeds of which were undoubtedly sown in the mission field, says the scribe.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Talking about Hope White and "tickling" trout reminds me about MacPherson's famous story against himself. The incident happened when he was on the Australian run. He was the only Scots engineer on board. MacPherson declared that the rest must have learnt their trade looking through a window or (and he was willing to go this length) maybe they had off and on slept in the same house as a real-dyed-in-the-wood steam-monger. Well let that be as it may. One night after chow and after Mac had boned the last three loaves in the box and a half share in the mess-room caspidero, the talk got on to fishing. Now, these Australian lads had seen quite a bit of this sort o' thing in their day and what they hadn't seen they could make up for, at a pinch. Mackee the nationality, there's aye an elasticity about fish that makes their measurement a standard of it's own. And the space between a chaps outstretched hands depends as much on his breadth between the shoulders as the extent of his imagination.

Being chief, it was aye Mac's prerogative to end up the debate, so instead of trying to emulate their performance in the Ausnias lingo o' business he started in to tell them how, as a boy, he'd "tickled" trout. For a while these lads o' the Blue Gum and the Southern Cross couldn't just quite get the hang of this trout tickling stunt and the more Mac tried to explain it the more perfect a liar they thought he was. Aye, it was a new one on them right enough, how a chap could slip his hand gently into the water and gently wiggle his fingers through the sand and come up under the stomach of a trout and thus be able to tickle it long enough into such an ecstatic state, unconscious of danger, as to be able to lift it clean out of the water. They thought it was great, this latest one of Mac's and worthy o' publication in the Sydney Bulletin. If Mac had been trying to tell a lie he couldn't have been more successful. Someone even suggested that he should go on the Halls as a raconteur. He had to give it up in the end

and was, amid acclamation, unanimously awarded the palm the evening and maybe the trip, unless, of course, he beat his own record before getting to Hongkong. Aye, as de Rongemont, poor chap, once said, "Truth is stranger than fiction." These Australian boys were too clever to be caught alongside the verities. But they were impressed, aye, they were that. Next morning when Mac went into breakfast there was a lifelike-looking picture hanging on the bulk-head just above his chair. It consisted of a rusty-looking red herring wi' a nail through it, surrounded by a rudely drawn frame. Underneath were the words—

"TICKLED TO DEATH"
By MacPherson.

Talking about Hope White reminds me of one of his favourite stories. It was about a Protestant and Hope ye must know was one of the most protesting Protestants it was ever my misfortune to meet. As you doubtless are aware no matter what denomination a Protestant Ulsterman may belong to or how stoutly he may have withstood his Protestant neighbours on sectarian questions, he will make instant common cause with them if he believes that they are suffering, or about to suffer, from Papal aggression; his belief in the constant and vindictive attention of the Holy Roman Empire to every detail of Irish affairs is, indeed, so whole-hearted as to be frequently comic. Now at the time Hope speaks of the Belfast Distillery Football Club, which is supported mainly by the Roman Catholic element, managed to defeat Linfield at the Association game.

This unexpected disaster so overwhelmed one stalwart Orangemen that he walked away from the field dazed with the greatness of the tragedy, and maintained a heart-broken silence until he reached his own doorstep. Then, as he turned away from his companion to hide his grief in decent privacy, he muttered in a voice choked with sobe—

"There'll be a quare ould rejoice at the Vatican to-night!"

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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Overseas Trade Bureau.
A foreign trade bureau, a distinctive feature in a shipping company's organization, has been established by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with headquarters at San Francisco. It was announced this morning by Mr. J. O. Sheppard, the local agent. Believing that its service should extend further than in the actual transportation of merchandise, the company has organized the bureau for the purpose of advising and assisting shippers in all matters connected with foreign trade. The head office of the bureau is, of course, at San Francisco and each branch and agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in America, the Far East and Europe will contribute towards its general usefulness at the ports and in the countries that the company serves by co-operating in the collection and distribution of valuable information.

The bureau is in charge of a foreign trade expert who will supply reliable news regarding possible overseas markets, proper packing and marking, foreign import duties and regulations, proper documents, sources of raw materials, names of importers and exporters, consular requirements of foreign countries, regulations governing commercial travellers, construction activities abroad which might utilise American manufactures, trade statistics of other countries and general information that will be of service to business men.

The scope of the bureau will be extensive. It will act as a channel through which commercial firms wishing to widen the field of their operations to overseas countries can learn of opening markets, their condition, etc., systematically and without tedious delays. The bureau will best be able to render assistance to business houses in the United States, Central and South American republics, West Indies, Honolulu, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, India, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona and the Azores. The work of gathering material has been under way for a month or two and now that the bureau is functioning smoothly its sphere is being extended to the Far East.

Derelict Lighter at Sea.
The Harbour-master at Amoy, under date of August 3, says in a communication to the Harbour-master at Hongkong:—"Capt. T. Brown, of the steamer Yuet Wah, reports having passed on July 30, at 0.30 p.m., a derelict lighter about 50 feet in length half-submerged in latitude 15 deg. 11 min. north and longitude 119 deg. 41 min. east, near Piedra Point, Cape Bolinas, Philippine Islands."

Reception on Silver State.
Invitations to a reception on the new Shipping Board steamer Silver State, to be given by Capt. E. P. Bartlett, master of the vessel, on Friday evening next, are being issued by the Admiral Line to-day. The reception will commence at 9.30 o'clock and there will be dancing to music rendered by the ship's orchestra, to be followed by supper. Launches will leave Blake Pier at intervals from 9 o'clock onwards. The Silver State will arrive at Hongkong from Manila on Thursday and will sail for Seattle on her first voyage homewards at noon on Saturday.

Personal Items.
Mr. George Taylor, principal light-keeper in the Hongkong Lighthouse Service, sailed for Home on the steamer Kalyan on Saturday on six months' furlough. Mrs. Taylor accompanied him. On his return to the Colony Mr. Taylor will supervise the work of constructing and making improvements at several lights in Hongkong waters.

Sergeant W. Reid, of the Hongkong Water Police, also sailed for London on the Kalyan Saturday. Sergeant Reid has been sent home with an invalid's pension after ten years service in the Colony. He was very popular with his fellows and on the morning of his departure he was the recipient of a handsome cheque as a parting gift. The presentation was made by Inspector Spear.

Steam-pipe Breaks.
The China Navigation Company's steamer Chengta put into port on Friday to repair damage to her steam-piping caused by one of them bursting while the vessel was at sea en route from Swatow to Bangkok. The Chengta anchored in Quarry Bay and a new pipe was put in time to allow the vessel to sail again that night for Siam. The steamer carried 479 passengers and 1,000 tons of freight for Bangkok.

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THE SHIPBUILDING SLUMP.

Worst Period for Forty Years.

With the extension of unemployment insurance to cover practically all classes of workers, both manual and non-manual, the official figures published by the Minister of Labour each month in the *Labour Gazette* now provide a very true reflex of the state of employment in the United Kingdom.

The position which the figures disclose at the end of May is most alarming, and shows that the percentage of unemployment has now reached unprecedented proportions. To find anything approaching the position of affairs which now exists one has to go back as far as the year 1879, when it was only 11.4 per cent. The number of persons now insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act is about 12 millions, and the number registered as totally unemployed at the end of May reached the huge total of 2,100,634, or 17.6 unemployed, as compared with 15 per cent. at the end of March, 1921. The corresponding percentage for May, 1920, was 2.68 per cent., so that unemployment is now nearly seven times greater than it was last year.

An examination of the figures relating to the three iron and steel industries—shipbuilding and ship-repairing, marine and general engineering, and boiler-making, and iron and steel manufacture—show that the state of affairs is much worse than the general overhead percentage. These three industries which are closely connected and interdependent, are at the present time suffering a period of acute depression, the like of which has not been experienced since the years immediately after the Franco-Prussian War in the seventies.

Official information relating to employment in the iron and steel industry, which supplies so much of the raw material for shipbuilding, is given in the joint memorandum on the present position of that industry, prepared by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, representing the employers, and the Iron and Steel Confederation representing the workmen, which was presented to Mr. Lloyd George recently. It states that compared with a year ago the number employed at the end of April had fallen by 78½ per cent. with disastrous results upon the economic position of the workpeople and the employers.

Combined figures regarding trade union membership for the shipbuilding and engineering trades show the position at May, 1921, to be as follows:—

Total number of members, 541,610, of which 149,030 were unemployed, equal to a percentage unemployed of 29.4 per cent.

When these figures are contrasted with the corresponding figures for May, 1920, the full extent of the slump which has come upon these industries can be appreciated. In May, 1920, there were only 8,963 men unemployed, or a percentage of 1.7. The number of men unemployed has, therefore, increased by over 150,000, or, in other words, for every man unemployed in the industry a year ago there are now 18.

The percentage is now almost twice the highest figure recorded in these two industries since 1874.

the highest previous being 15.3 per cent. in the year 1879.

Unemployment among the members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union may be regarded as a very fair guide to the extent of unemployment in the engineering industry alone, and here the official figures issued by the union show that at the end of May, 1921, they had 112,319 members unemployed, or equivalent to almost 30.5 per cent. of their membership, as compared with only 4442 men unemployed in May, 1920, or 25 men unemployed for each one unemployed a year ago. The highest previous percentage of unemployed for the Amalgamated Engineers was in 1879, when it reached 10.6 on the average, so that with this union the percentage unemployed at present is three times as high as it has been at any time since 1871.

Similarly, the unemployment figures of the Boilermakers' Society may be said to indicate the position of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry separately, and their figures for unemployment are 35,082 or equal to a percentage unemployed of 33.10. The corresponding figures for May, 1920, were 3,454 unemployed, and a percentage of 3.26, so that their unemployment is ten times as much as it was a year ago. Taking the percentages recorded for the last 50 years, according to the Board of Trade figures, the boiler-makers' highest previous percentage was 22.7 during the memorable slump period in 1909.

The Ministry of Labour also gives details by districts in regard to the number of unemployment books and out-of-work donation policies remaining lodged at the Labour Exchanges at the end of May, and in the shipbuilding trades, Yorkshire division, has the highest percentage of unemployment, viz., 33.91, Wales being next with 49.85, London 41.11, North-East-Coast 39.33, and Scotland 28.47. The lowest percentage of unemployment is recorded for the South-East counties at 16.52, but in these districts there is not a very large number of men employed as compared with the big shipbuilding centres. The figures for Ireland are better than any of the other big centres at 27.7 per cent.

The foregoing figures taken from official Government sources, or from trade union data, confirm up to the hilt the statements of the shipbuilding and engineering employers regarding the lack of orders, and the necessity for securing greatly reduced labour costs before any improvement in employment is to be looked for, or buyers encouraged to place orders which will absorb at least a few of the huge number of men now seeking work.

The numbers of unemployed are no doubt swelled temporarily as a result of dismissals and suspensions due to the disastrous coal strike, and the shipyard joiners' strike, but when these two strikes are terminated it is likely that it will be many months before the shipbuilding, engineering, and iron and steel industries resume activities even on a seriously curtailed scale. The damage has been done, the buyers' confidence has been shaken and the slump having intervened with a consequent downward tendency, both in regard to wages and materials, buyers are likely to hold off until they think costs of production have reached an economic limit from their point of view.

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IT ISN'T THEIR FAULT.

Astonishing, how many girls "can't get on with Mother!" They are pale, fretful and cross, often in bed with a sick headache, a sad contrast to the bright children they were a year or two ago. Those pale lips, backaches, breathlessness and languor tell the whole story to an observant eye. She is growing into womanhood and Nature is asking more of her than she is fitted to bear. Her studies or the light work that she can do wear her out. She has pains and aches that no one pities, because she has grown melancholy and silent. She has queer fancies: will eat sweets when she refuses food, or takes a whim for some unnatural thing like raw rice or even, sometimes, chalk.

Naturally, her temper would be bound to suffer. It isn't your girl's fault that she is peevish. She has become bloodless. Give her a little of the rich, red blood that Dr. Williams' pink pills are famous for making, and you will soon see the difference. It will show first in her better appetite and better temper; then her colour will improve and her eyes regain the lustre of health. Bright spirits will take the place of her melancholy and languor.

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CAMERA NEWS

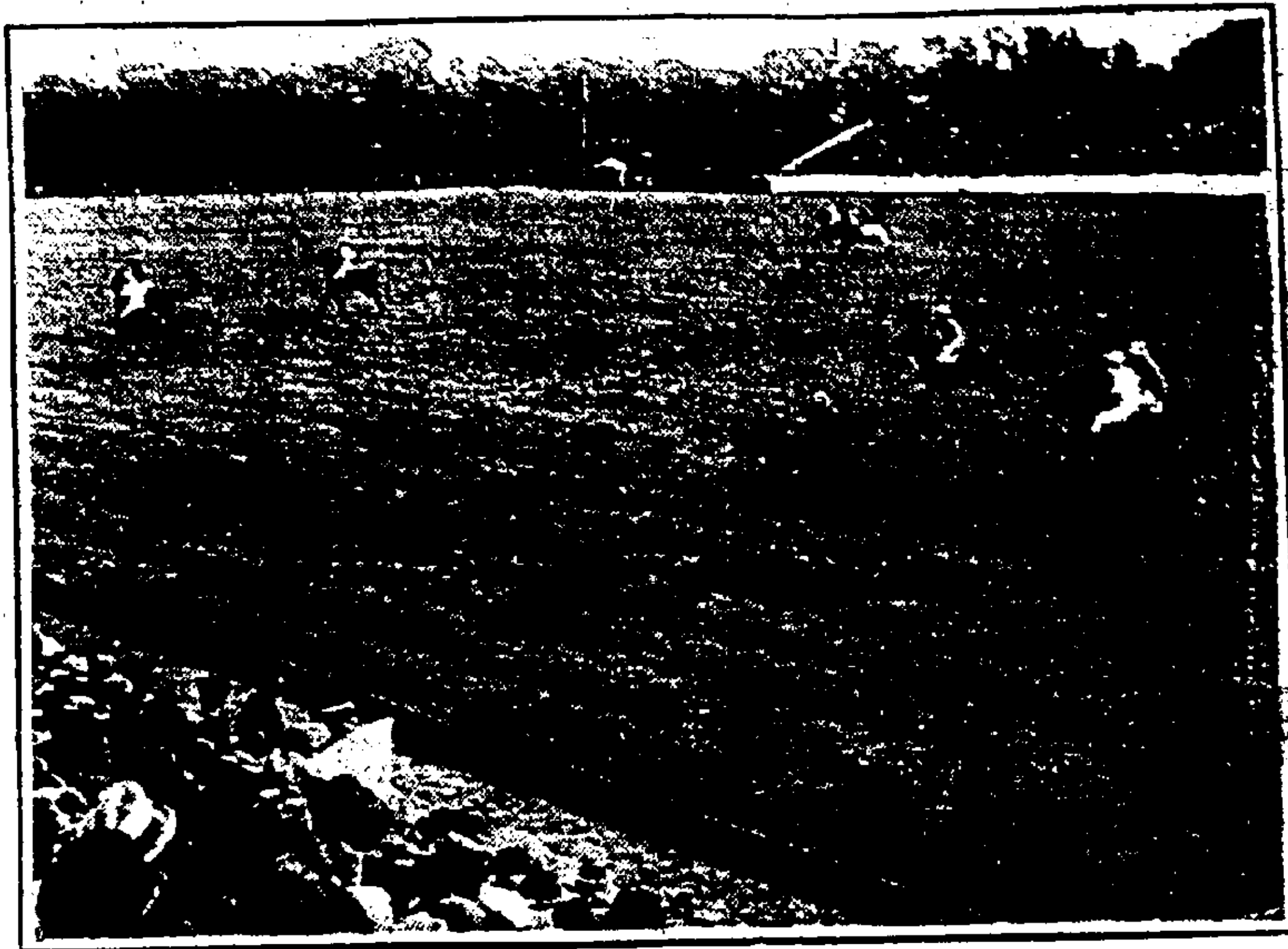


OPENING OF THE ULSTER PARLIAMENT AT BELFAST.



Jack Dempsey can't lift Johnny Coulon off the ground. Coulon weighs only 110 lbs. No one can budge him he claims, when he presses two fingers on a certain place in the lifter's neck.

First Pictures—America's Victory at Polo



The American all-star polo team is shown here in the first international polo game, against the British team, in England.



Chorus girls met in the Madison Square Garden pool to decide the swimming championship. Gertrude MacDonald, who won the diving.



Dr. Korfanty, Polish insurgent leader in Upper Silesia.



NEW LORD LIEUTENANT IN IRELAND.
A distinguished group at a luncheon held at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Dublin, in honor of Viscount Fitzalan, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Viscount Fitzalan is in the centre, Viscountess Fitzalan is seen behind the Viscount, and Lady Greenwood and Sir Hamar Greenwood are on right.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Violets in the Rough

BY ALLMAN



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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MANELA	7,200	25th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	20th Aug.	Spore, Colombo & B'bay.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	8,100	18th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DUNERA	5,400	8 Aug. 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
ARRATOON A.	4,500	11 Aug. 8 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Passes Measuring not more than 10 ft. X 4 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

ELEIST Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Thursday, 18th August.

TAKOYA MARU Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 15th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU Monday, 8th August.

MORIOKA MARU Saturday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU Tuesday, 9th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU Wednesday, 17th August.

INABA MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom	Java	in port	11th Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	11th Aug.	16th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjiuwong	Hongkong	loading	11th Aug.	Belawan
Tjileboet	Japan	17th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java

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Tjikembang	Java	28th July	6th Aug.	San F'cisco.

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End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE"

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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CHANGSHA	In Hongkong	In Hongkong

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

London, Rotterdam H'burg & G'gow.	Kasama	11th Aug.
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall	19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam H'burg & G'gow.	Kentucky	11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.
"GLENARA"	4th Sept.
"GLENAPP"	30th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOY"	6th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

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113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Tues. 9th Aug. at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed. 10th Aug. at 8 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Ninsang	Wed. 10th Aug. at noon.
SHAI & Tiau via S'ow	Tungshing	Wed. 10th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Thur. 11th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Fri. 12th Aug. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Cheongsing	Fri. 12th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yuehsang	Fri. 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hongsang	Sun. 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Fooksang	Tues. 16th Aug. at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

DANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	9th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	9th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	11th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidstships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

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Hongkong Aug. 8, 1921.

Agents.

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Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong	W. C. Parmore	TUES. 9th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 12th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailoong	W. Couper	TUES. 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

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Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

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S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 20th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

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No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.**THE "DEUTSCHLAND."**

The notorious German submarine - cruiser "Deutschland," which crossed the Atlantic during the war carrying a valuable cargo of precious stones, dyes, and patent medicines for German firms in the United States, was sunk recently outside Cherbourg. Gonna from a battleship sent it to the bottom in one boardside.

FUJINAGATA SHIPYARD DISPUTE.

The threatened revival of the trouble at the Fujinagata Shipyard at Osaka has been averted by the management of the shipyard agreeing to a written settlement. Being thus assured that the right of their association as a negotiating body is recognised by the company, the workers stopped their agitation. Some 400 workers are to leave the works with a retiring allowance.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

The Shanghai Diplomatic Envoy is reported as stating that two Russian steamers anchoring in Shanghai are entirely commercially owned and have no connection with the Volunteer Fleet; therefore the Chita Government's demand to confiscate them cannot be complied with. In reply the Government has ordered the Shanghai Envoy to demand a cash deposit from the two steamers before allowing them to navigate freely in Chinese waters.

AN EASTERN FREIGHT WAR.

The O.S.K. liners are now competing with the ships participating in the Bengal Conference on the Java-Calcutta line. In the hope of placing itself in a more advantageous position the O.S.K. has lowered the freight rates to 10 rupees, or only half the Conference rates. Some consignors are said to be shipping sugar from Java to India by the O.S.K. steamers, while nominally maintaining relations with the Conference. The Conference companies have the matter under discussion, but pretend to take affairs lightly, stating that their new rival cannot afford to maintain the present rate of 10 rupees long. The O.S.K., it is said, is fully resolved to see the war through, now that things have come to this. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has had under consideration the opening of a Japan-Calcutta line. Mr. Kafuku, Managing Director of the company, has proceeded to the capital and is now trying to move the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which forms the Calcutta Conference with the British-India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. Considerable attention is now directed to the question whether the N.Y.K. is liberal enough to introduce the O.S.K. to its allied companies. There are speculations in the air that if the N.Y.K. declines the request, the O.S.K. will probably trespass upon the line and fight it out with the Conference at some sacrifice.

THE N.Y.K.'S NEW VESSELS.

The following new liners are at present under construction for the European service of the N.Y.K. The str. Hakone Maru, which is to be the latest addition to the N.Y.K. European fleet, is now under construction at the Mitsui-Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki. The principal dimensions of this liner are as follows:—length over all 515 ft. breadth moulded 62 ft.; Gross tonnage 10,000 tons; speed 17 knots. Accommodation has been provided for about 120 first class, 56 second class and 180 third class (in all 356) passengers. The public rooms include social hall, smoking room, verandah, cafe, and children's room; and the passenger accommodation varies from a single berth room to a suite of rooms of a very luxurious character. All cabins are furnished and equipped in a style that leaves nothing to be desired. It is expected that the Hakone Maru will be completed about the end of October. With her advent into the service, a marked improvement will be witnessed in the shipping and travelling facilities between Japan and Europe via Suez. The Haruna Maru and Asama Maru, two sister ships of the Hakone Maru, also under construction, will be added to the fleet of European liners at no distant date. The Hakone Maru is, upon her completion, to replace the Kaga Maru and is now provisionally scheduled to sail from Shanghai for Europe on December 5, sailing from Yokohama on November 25. The Haruna Maru and the Asama Maru are to replace the Inaba Maru and Sado Maru, now on the company's European run, upon their completion.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Marriage with a Brother's Widow.

The House of Commons recently debated the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act Amendment Bill introduced by Mr. Randall with the object of removing the anomaly in the present law, which prohibits marriage with a deceased brother's widow, although marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal.

Lord Hugh Cecil moved a new clause providing that nothing in the Act should give to any person any right to have his marriage solemnised in church according to the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, or to receive the Holy Communion according to the use of the Church of England if the Act had not passed. He said the clause did not affect the purpose of the Bill in any degree, but merely left the decision in matters of this kind to the management of the Church.

Sir John Balfour opposed the amendment.

"A LACK OF CHARITY."

Captain Bowyer commented on the lack of charity disclosed by such a proposal.

Mr. Aneurin Williams supported the amendment, arguing that the civil power had no right to dictate to any religious body in a matter of this kind.

Sir John Balfour, opposing the amendment, criticised what he characterised as an unholy alliance between Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. A. Williams, one an apostle of the Church, and the other a destroyer of it. (Laughter.)

Colonel Hurst regarded it as unconstitutional for the Church to arrogate to itself the right to declare as illegitimate marriages sanctioned by the State.

After some further debate the proposed new clause was negatived without a division.

An amendment, proposed by Sir John Balfour, extending the Bill to all marriages regularised under it which have been contracted since 1907, when the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act was passed, having been agreed to the report stage was concluded and the Bill read a third time.

CATTLE FROM IRELAND.

Sir Arthur Bowdler, replying to Captain Redmond, said the prohibition of unrestricted importation of animals into Great Britain from Ireland would be maintained for the present. Store cattle would be admitted into Great Britain from all parts of Ireland other than an area around the seat of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in New Ross, subject to fourteen days' quarantine at ports of landing in Great Britain.

STATE INSURANCE AMENDMENT. On behalf of Sir Alfred Mond, a Bill was introduced to amend the financial provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts and to provide for increasing the amounts payable to the Insurance Committee on account of their administration expenses and for reducing the number of members of Insurance Committees.

The measure was formally read a first time.

EMBARGO ON FOREIGN PLUMES. Importation of Plumes Prohibition Bill, in reference to which an agreement was reached in the Standing Committee was considered on report.

Colonel Yate moved an amendment altering the composition of the Advisory Committee proposed to be set up under the Act to advise the Board of Trade in regard to the exemptions.

Col. Archer Shee hoped the amendment would not be pressed. After years of squabbling an agreement had been reached on the Bill as the result of consultations outside, and he hoped that nothing would be done to upset the arrangement which had been come to.

Other members also urged the withdrawal of the amendment, and eventually it was negatived without a division.

The third reading was then agreed to, amid cheers.

TRADE UNION BALLOT BILL.

The second reading of the Trade Union Ballot Bill, which provides for a ballot among members of a Trade Union upon proposals to stop work or any question arising out of a stoppage of work, with a stipulation that the result of the ballot shall be observed, was moved by Mr. A. M. Samuel.

The Bill, he said, would be compulsory in the industries of mining, shipping, gas, water, and electric lighting supplies.

DAMAGE TO MINES.

Mr. Bridgeman said that it was impossible to make any estimate of the damage done to mines by the stoppage or the number damaged. In many cases nobody had been below ground since March 31.

SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to Major Barnes, said that while the Government favoured the removal of shipping restrictions, he did not think the time had yet come for the repeal of the Acts restricting the world's market for tonnage. Each case where it was desired to transfer a ship to a foreign flag would be carefully considered on its merits.

GOVERNMENT'S PALESTINE MANDATE.

Replying to Sir Harry Britain, the Hon. E. Wood said that the Government had not made approaches to wealthy Zionists with a view to their assuming full responsibility for Palestine, and such approaches would not be made as long as this country continued to act in a mandatory position towards Palestine.

COST OF THE COAL STOPPAGE.

Mr. Hilton Young, replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, who asked regarding the cost to the Exchequer of the coal stoppage, said that further supplementary estimates would be required for the Navy, Army, and Air Force, the total cost of which to date was about £9,000,000.

GERMANY'S GOODWILL.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that Germany had actually fulfilled or was in the course of executing all the terms of the Ultimatum recently presented by the Allies.

THE LEIPZIG TRIALS.

Sir R. Pollock, in reply to Mr. Bottomley, said that until the series of trials in all, including French and Belgian cases, before the Supreme Court at Leipzig had been concluded, the decision of the Allies as to the procedure in other cases could not be anticipated.

NATIONALISATION OF LAND BILL.

Mr. Walter Smith (Wellingborough) presented a Bill, which was read a first time, providing for the nationalisation of land in Great Britain and the abolition of private property therein.

HORSE'S HEAVY HANDICAP.

A horse attached to a mail cart bolted while outside Weybridge station, and although the wheel were chained, dragged the vehicle nearly five miles before pulling up at its accustomed stopping place outside Chertsey post office.

EXCHANGE.

(General Rates closing Rate on Page 1.)
SELLING.

1/11	24 1/2
Demand	24 1/2
30 ds	24 1/2
60 ds	24 1/2
4 m/s	24 1/2
1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
1/11 Singapore	119
1/11 Japan	107
1/11 India	211
Demand, India	—
1/11 San Francisco	49 1/4
1/11 (San Francisco & New York)	—
1/11 Java	158
1/11 Manila	Nom.
1/11 France	6 1/2
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2/10 1/2
4 m/s D/P	2/11
6 m/s L/C	2/11 1/4
30 ds Sydney and Melbourne	31 1/2
30 ds San Francisco & New York	33 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	7.00
6 m/s France	7.20
Demand, Germany	49 1/2
Demand, New York	Nom.
1/11 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	211
1/11 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	211
On Yokohama	100
Demand, Manila	100
Demand, Singapore	119
Demand, Batavia	158
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	76 1/4
Sovereign	Nom. 7.05
Gold leaf per Tael	50
Bar Silver, ready	38 1/2
forward	38 1/2
Bank of England rates	5 1/2
New York/London	3.60 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1 1/2 par.
10 "	1 1/2 par.
5 "	1 1/2 par.
Canton sub. coins	15.6% dis.
Hongkong Aug. 8, 1921.	—

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

President Hsu Reassures Students.

With regard to the report from Tokyo that Chinese students in Japan have passed a resolution opposing the proposed visit of Mr. Chu Chi-chin, formerly Northern delegate to the Shanghai Peace Conference, to Japan, the President and the Chinese Foreign Office have sent a telegram to Mr. Hu Wei-te, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, to the effect that Mr. Chu is purely a personal representative of President Hsu and that his mission has no secret, political purpose.

The telegrams also explained that in regard to the enquiries from Chinese abroad as to whether the Government intend to open direct negotiations with Japan on the Spangung Question or to start negotiations for a Sino-Japanese economic alliance, that these rumours have their origin in false reports. Mr. Hu has been instructed to make a pronouncement to that effect and to clear up all misunderstandings.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 8d. 5h. 10m.—Local Signal No. 5 lowered.

August 8d. 11h. 37m.—Pressure has increased considerably from Poochow to Hongkong, and slightly over Japan, N. Luzon and Guam.

The typhoon filled up last night after entering the coast near Amoy.

A depression is shown over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.25 inches. Total since January 1st, 72.31 inches, against an average of 55.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to (Gap) S.E. winds, moderate, rain.

2 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 8, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 50th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. to 9h. 0m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 25th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.45	29.62	29.68
Temperature	89	75	82
Humidity	69	94	71
Wind Direction	S.W.	E.S.E.	S.
Wind Force	4	1	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	3.28
Highest open air	—	—	—
Temperature on the 7th	89	—	—
Lowest open air	—	—	—
Temperature on the 8th	75	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 8.

HOTELS.

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RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

	Highest W.L. recorded	Lowest W.L. recorded	W.L. Aug. 7	W.L. Aug. 8
Wuchow, West River	— 19.50	— 2.42	30.20	31.20
Konmoon, "	— 14.70	— 0.80	6.50	6.10
Linkonghow, North "	— 37.00	— 0	4.20	—
Shanghai, "	— 27.25	— 5.00	10.00	9.80
Shoklung, East "	— 15.15	— 0.98	0.45	0.53

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 min.
7.00 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.	15 min.
1.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
1.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.45 p.m.	—

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR 12.00 mid-night.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
1.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
1.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

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TIDE TABLE.

8th to 14th Aug., 1921.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 8	6.22	6.1	6.3	2.3
Tues. 9	6.47	6.1	6.50	1.9
Wed. 10	7.15	5.4	7.2	2.5
Thur. 11	7.44	5.3	7.51	2.5
Fri. 12	8.15	4.7	8.22	2.5
Sat. 13	8.48	4.3	8.59	2.5
Sun. 14	9.24	4.1	9.41	2.1

in morning; s. afternoon

NOTICE.



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Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank	b.	755 ex rt.
135 paid	b.	412
Bk. of E. Asia	b.	152

Marine Insurances.

Cantons	n.	410
North China	b.	144
Union	n.	245
Yangtzes	b.	24 1/2
Far Eastern	b.	22

Fire Insurances.

China Fire	b.	130
H. K. Fire	b.	320

Shipping.

Douglas	b.	
H.K. Steamboats	b.	
Indos (Pref.)	b.	
Indo Def. Lon/Rez.	n.	2
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	n.	2
Shells	b.	
Farries	s.	